THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII.—NO. 49. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 8, 1870.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

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C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - - *Editor.*

R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

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FALL FASHIONS.

American Academy of Fashion—What We Have Done and What We are Going to Do—The Milliners' Openings—Hats and Bonnets—Which Has It?—Fuss and Feathers—New Styles in Mantles—Lace Over Dress and Jewelry—A Business Suit for Women—Croquet Contests, &c.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, October, 1870.

If the fall openings of fashions are of little importance in an artistic point of view, they are of great advantage to the public in showing, to a crowd of fashion-mongers. From the first of September the "openings" of various houses, engaged in the different departments of ladies' attire, from clothing for lace tunics and over-dresses which have been received.

One of these, the "Patti," forms an apron in front, a tunic with flounce at the back, and a pretty *fichu*, with a fanchon bow and shoulder knot.

Another, the "Nilsson," has a lace coat cut square in front, a waistcoat, basque, and skirt attached, forming an apron, side puffs, and lappets at the back.

The paletots, with and without sleeves, plain or looped with ribbons, are very graceful, and distinguished in exact copies of guipure lace patterns.

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HOW THE PEOPLE ARE MADE TO PAY.

Some Considerations Which Suggest an Argument in the Present Time.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your paper visits us regularly. Quite a number come to our postoffice and they are eagerly sought after. The people have so long been taught by the *Gazette*, and by it, they have been so long kept in the dark, that we have a people—a "mixed" people—who would read the people to destruction. But we have our eyes opened, and are ready for reform. Reform is the watchword of the day. Reform in form when every one of the old regular leaders is either hung or tried in the public prints. We have no leaders of note. Are there those that are ready to "put down" and "throw asunder" the old party lines? Are there those that are natural reformers, if ever it comes, must come from the masses.

A few years ago our friend and honest neighbor Goodman Y. Coulter, was elected Treasurer of Allegheny county, and he did his duty as an officer, it became necessary to advertise and give notice of the sale of lands for taxes, etc., and because he sought out those who would do this advertising for the lowest price, he incurred the displeasure of the political leaders, among whom was Russell Errett. For refusing to let the Republican and Union *Gazette* prices—being *party* prices—he stigmatized Goodman Coulter and "mean as Goodman Coulter" and Goodman Coulter did his duty and did not pay tribute to any politician, and in doing so he was elected by the people their faithful county Treasurer. We want more officers like Goodman Coulter. Let reform be even the rule too long, and the sooner it is broken up the sooner will our taxes be reduced, and the people benefited in good time. Is that attainable—that the proceeds of the office of Sheriff during Mr. Magill's term closed in 1856, was $45,000. This men being ascertained, it is only a question of simple arithmetic to compute what that office is worth to the people. The late census shows the increase of population in the last ten years to be about 50 per cent; for fourteen years it has been about 100 per cent increase and the business of the office has kept pace with the increase of the population. If so, then the income of that office in its 14th year, is $67,500, or plus 60 per cent., making an income yearly to the people of $45,000. Will the "Regulars" do it? Not a bit of it.

And who pays the most of this income? The unfortunate poor who are unable to pay their debts, and in addition to that, if able, refuse to pay, obliged to pay two or three times the original amount. No. 12 was sold and deeded at least two hundred per cent., and still pay the officers well. Here is the genesis of the evidences of bad taste and poor quality.

One of the prettiest shapes in bonnets is a modification or improvement upon the "Isabella." It is composed of silk, or silk and velvet in two shades, and so disposed that the colors are ranged in choice contrasting colors, with very good effect. It has a soft, rather high crown of silk, and a flexible brim of silk velvet, or of the two shades of silk. A double quilling of silk and velvet surrounds the crown, two full ostrich plumes are laid over it, and fastened in front with a knot of velvet ribbon in harmony with silk, slightly gathered, and ornamented with a double quilling of velvet, and double strings are arranged to be tied under the chin, or tying one under the chin, and the other under the two colors, to completeness.

THE CROWN IMPERIAL.

The very newest and most distinguished of the designs for bonnets, (which it may be remarked are generally made now in costly materials, and but little used for *negligé*,) is the "Crown Imperial."

It has a high, soft crown, somewhat indented at the top, but with straight sides and narrow brim, bent to the shape of the head. It is composed of silk or velvet, and is trimmed in very novel style, with cock's plumes or pheasant's feathers, in which are mingled with fine lace borbes, or ends of *gros-grain* ribbon which spring from the interior of the crown, and fall over the sides, drooping to the brim.

When the hat is made of silk, narrow ribbon and real lace bartes are used for trimmings. It is only for velvet that feathers are employed.

NILE GREEN

Has quite displaced the yellow "Metternich" green, which created such a *furore* two years ago. "Nile" green is a very light shade of blue green, and is associated with white velvet and silver very effectively. It is particularly becoming to beauties of the fairest *blonde* type.

COURSE CORSETS.

The new complete costumes for fall wear are composed of poplins, silks and velvets, in three shades of one color. Green, maroon and brown are the favorite colors. The suit consists of two skirts, and a basque, with position, no sash. The body part of the whole dress is of poplin, but the trimming of velvet, the vest which is trimmed on the front of the jacket, the bindings, and the cuffs as well as the wrist, are of silk. The tops of the sleeves are not trimmed. The shades are arranged so that the poplin shall be the darkest, the velvet being a shade lighter, and the velvet a shade darker.

Bonnets are made of the same materials to match these suits, feathers and ribbons being carefully arranged in accordance with the method, which we stated some time ago had begun to prevail, by ladies of taste and high fashion in order to secure individuality of design and perfect harmony of costume.

EUGENIE'S LAST DECREE.

The last decree of the Empress, issued at the Palace of St. Cloud, was to the effect that no trained skirts would be admitted upon any visitors during the summer season. That it having been signified to her that long skirts interfered with easy locomotion in walking, and it being the business of a mistress of a house, and especially of a sovereign, to promote the happiness and well-being of her guests and subjects, we therefore do decree that the most short dresses and costumes shall be allowed to enter St. Cloud. This set all the dress-makers in Paris to work upon short costumes, and the war deprived them of their occupation.

After the benefit of some young girls who are always anxiously inquiring what they can put on trained skirts, it may be stated that the Princess Beatrice, daughter of Queen Victoria, now nearly sixteen years old, has never yet worn anything but short dresses, although on the grand occasion of a "drawing-room" reception, when court trains are universal.

NEW CLOAKS.

There are no rich models of cloaks as yet on exhibition. It is too early, but there are many in active preparation. The velvet *casaque*, with real or simulated bands of fur around the basque, but loose in front, and ornamented with rich silk *gimpure* and a beautiful embroidery, similarly simulated by heavy, dull crochet or handsome *passen enterie*, is the leading style, and is seen in a variety of half-fitting *paletots* of cloth, braided, or prettily and neatly trimmed with many rows of silk braid of the same color.

JET TRIMMINGS

These always beautiful and effective ornaments are to be very fashionable the coming season. Among the novelties are feathers, like *aigrettes*, of cut jet, exceedingly brilliant, and of the most delicate make. There are also jet stars, crescents, leaves, bows and other designs, very much like those we have had for some time past, for fastenings, only larger and more exquisitely cut.

Cords have also been mounted with jet ornaments, the large daisies, or "Marguerites" being the favorites.

Combs were not unfrequently mounted in the same way, and worn in front of the hair as a decoration.

Very handsome necklaces are formed of half a dozen rows of cut jet, with graduated lengths, joined at the sides by a broad cable or cameo, and fastened by a clasp at the back.

All the new patterns in rich jewelry are copied, as soon as they make their appearance, in gilt and composite metal, and the extent to which these imitation wares are displayed in those frequented by what are called "high class" customers is sufficient evidence of the extent to which they are worn.

The miniature style, with broad, wrought Etruscan setting, and fringe pendant at the base, is still the most admired design in gold, but some eccentric designs have lately been brought out, consist of whom the special mention. This is a camp, with a glade and a drop brilliant for the light. It is very odd, and always attracts attention.

"Charms," which so many ladies like to have hanging from their watch chains, exhibit every conceivable form. Among the latest is a small square case, of gold and black enamel, which just touch and out springs a miniature eye-glass, which is not an eye-glass, but a frame for four pictures. The back and front of the case (inside) hold two more, so that a good-sized family can be enclosed in a little case less than an inch in diameter.

A perfect sewing machine, and a small, exquisite little piano are also among the new gold charms.

EMBROIDERED FLOUNCES.

Instead of the flutings of plain muslin which have been worn lately as trimmings upon silk dresses, flounces of richly embroidered muslin are in preparation, headed with a full silk *ruche* of the same shade as the dress, be it rose color, turquoise, blue, Nile green, mauve or scarlet. A cape or jacket, embroidered to match, is worn over the low bodice, and belted in with a wide, soft sash.

LLAMA OVER-DRESSES.

The profusion of lace worn renders it impossible for even women of fortune to supply themselves with models of all the new designs in what is called *real* lace. As a substitute for black Brussels, the Indian llama—which is the finest description of this useful fabric, answers an exceedingly good purpose, and is represented in sense of the prettiest designs for lace tunics and over-dresses which have been received.

One of these, the "Patti," forms an apron in front, a tunic with flounce at the back, and a pretty *fichu*, with a fanchon bow and shoulder knot.

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OBITUARY.

Ex-Governor William F. Packer, of Pennsylvania.

This prominent citizen of Pennsylvania, whose death at Williamsport, on Tuesday, has been announced, was a native of Lycoming county, and was in his sixty-fourth year. For more than forty years Governor Packer had taken an active and important part in the public affairs of the Commonwealth. He held in his time been a most active and influential leader of the Democratic party in his State, and was a shrewd and successful manager. He has been a member of the Legislature, Speaker of the Lower House, State Senator, Canal Commissioner, Auditor General for two terms, and finally Governor, from 1858 to 1863, inclusive. He was elected by the Democrats, having as his opponent in the latter year, General David McConaughy, the author of the "Wilmot Proviso." A third ticket, the American, was in the field, and Governor Packer was elected by 44,751 majority, and his majority over all was 16,619. He was a prominent member of the order of Odd Fellows, and at one time Grand Master of this State.

The Pope Coming to America.

Though little is said as yet among the Roman Catholics of this country concerning the downfall of the Papal temporal power, it remains that this event has set them actively to thinking, and in due season we may expect to find them acting in behalf of *Pio Nono*. A New York dispatch to the *Monitor*, (Catholic) announces that a meeting held there on Saturday of wealthy laymen and prominent ecclesiastics, a private dispatch from an American Bishop in Rome with a large number of the members present, upon Antonelli's authority, of remaining in Rome, was read. The dispatch had been addressed to Antonelli and says: "The meeting has been dissolved and a large number of the members will remain until a programme has been decided upon. The action in favor of abandoning the temporal power is daily gaining ground; and the formal renunciation may be looked for entirely necessary by events. Should this be so, it is highly probable that the Pope will take up his residence in the United States, with Canada and New York. I can reply to but four of them: Bishop Timon, of Buffalo; Bishop Conroy, of Albany, Bishop Wadhams, of Ogdensburg,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870.

THE COMMERCIAL.—Mr. Isaac M. Wilson is an authorized agent for the daily and weekly COMMERCIAL.

THE DESPERATE GAME OF BRAG.

The Committee of the "Regulars," realizing the necessity of doing something to arouse the drooping spirits of their followers, have resorted to the brag game.

They parade the counts they have made in certain districts which, of course, are favorable to themselves—counts, in some instances at least, deliberately manufactured outright.

Whoever has paid any attention to this canvass will say, that hereabouts, as a rule, this fall, a great many voters are not proclaiming how they are going to vote. There is a remarkable state of things in this respect, which, as every man of sense knows, bodes no good to the "Regulars."

We hazard nothing in saying, that no one man can make a correct canvass of the Regular Committee even—for not an inconsiderable number will vote some portion of the Reform Ticket.

Having put down figures which represent no known state of facts, the leaders are parading them, first to get up their own courage, and second to inspire some confidence among their disheartened followers.

The truth is, the people are going to vote this fall as they have never before voted. Every intelligent man knows this very well—and whenever the employed canvasser, by guessing or on whatever knowledge he is for the moment able to obtain, undertakes to report in exact figures the vote of any district,—all the while of course striving to make a favorable showing for the "Regulars"—his report, while it may serve the puprose to infuse a momentary spirit into the ranks of the disheartened "Regulars," cannot be relied on.

"The "Regular" leaders know very well that there exists a state of things extremely ominous to them—that the Republicans are going to adopt the advice of the *Tribune* and "scratch" their ticket freely, *and that this scratching will be almost uniformly in favor of the Reform candidates.*

Having deceived themselves, or adopted the false showing, knowing it to be false, the leaders are engaged in an attempt to deceive others. They will simply have the labor for their pains—for this is the year when neither brag nor coercion will avail anything.

To Reformers we say: Courage and work! Every day adds to your numbers. An overwhelming popular sentiment is with you. Thousands whom the "Regulars" reckon for them are with you, and will make themselves felt through the ballot box.

FREW OR HOPKINS?

In the Twenty-second Congressional District last fall a state of things existed on Commissioner similar to that on Congressman now. The vote stood: DICKEY, Independent, 6,604; BOSTWICK, Regular 233 on the then Constitutional basis of *three-fifths* in regard to slaves, and directed the Secretary of the Interior to make the computation by dividing the aggregate by 233, and then to certify the result to the several States. The law was, however, changed by the addition of eight members to be distributed among the States having the largest fraction, and the result was that the opposition was a little too fast for the occasion, as it would be now with the number and ratio yet undetermined by Congress, and the whole question open to them until the summary of 1872.

To show, moreover, what the uniform and unbroken practice has been in this State, and how little Mr. BUCHER SWOPE knows about a subject on which he discourses so knowingly, we subjoin the dates of all the apportionment acts that we find to have been passed by the Legislature of this State:

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Act of June 9, 1832—Pamphlet Laws, 560.
Act of January 15, 1842—Requesting Congress to hurry up the apportionment, in order to save an extra session—Pamphlet Laws, 473.
Act of May 1, 1852—Pamphlet Laws, 491.
Act of April 13, 1859—Pamphlet Laws, 467.

It would take much more time than we have to spare to show all that Mr. H. BUCHER SWOPE, *pro hac vice*, quasi Representative of the Government, *don't* know, but we hope that this will be satisfactory.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The "organ" has more than once charged us with a coalition with the Democracy. If there was anything that most particularly characterized the policy of that party, it has always been the endeavor to array labor against capital, by exciting prejudices against the rich. And this is precisely the direction into which the "organ" has been driven by the desperate necessities of its case. It denounces the Reform ticket as the *rich man's* ticket, and endeavors to defend the enormous Jury tax by the basest appeals to the supposed prejudices of "working men and farmers, and *hard fisted laborers*," as though it were a great privilege to all of them to be taken away from their work to do service on juries at $2 50 per day. When the people read these things in a newspaper claiming to be decent, they will naturally turn back to the heading to inquire whether it is not the *Post* that they have stumbled upon.

We would like to know, however, whether there is a farmer or mechanic or honest, respectable working man in the county who would wish to be torn from his home and business at such a price, or would desire to see his taxes quadrupled annually merely because he might be called upon to serve as a juror perhaps once in every five years. It would be a libel on all these classes to say that they have ever called upon the managers to beg the privilege of idling away a week or two about the Court House. It is only the loafers, the haugers-on, the do-nothings, the class which as a general thing can neither read or write, and is entirely unfitted either to weigh evidence or comprehend the charge of a Court that court the privilege of sitting as jurors on the fortunes and liberty and lives of other men, and it is this particular class which always votes the *"Dimmikratic"* ticket that is just now the object of special commiseration with the "organ." We say to it, however, that it may wallow in the mire as long and as deeply as it chooses, but in the outcome it will find that it is no match for the *Post*, and will get no votes from the gutters.

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for a lawmaker in the councils of the nation, but permitted, him to rest solely upon his military laurels. As he simply thrust himself upon the people, it is the baldest absurdity to talk about the "courtesy of a renomination."

In the second place, he is sought to be held in power because he has obtained positions for a few party leaders, who, running the party in their own interest, are willing to sacrifice everything rather than jeopardize their own fat salaries, and the drippings which fall into the pans of their hangers-on. This is the whole secret of the "organ" tones—tenor, treble and bass—which are daily piped for NEGLEY. It is not the party, but the "party hacks," that are so deeply concerned in his re-election.

Now, since NEGLEY is wholly without claim upon the party, and since he has proven himself unfit to serve it, what excuse can any sincere Republican offer for voting for him? He has shown, by his conduct while in Congress, that he cares more for NEGLEY than he does for the Republican party; that he is more solicitous about grand Oriental navigation schemes than he is about the navigation of the Ohio river; and that the tariff on Federal offices concerns him more than the tariff on coal or iron. In a word, he wants to *use* the Republican party, and the managers, who now claim to be "the party," want to *use him*. The thinking, substantial, responsible, earnest, personally disinterested members of the party do not want to *use* him, and are determined that he shall no longer *use them*. They have selected another man, who will serve them, and not serve himself. They have chosen Major FREW; selected him voluntarily, and without solicitation on his part, and they not only have the numerical strength, but the moral courage to elect him.

To those, therefore, who cling to NEGLEY, not because they think him either capable or trustworthy, but because they believe he has the best chance against HOPKINS, we say in all earnestness and candor—*pause and reflect*. Two years ago, NEGLEY's majority was only 4,479, over a very unpopular opponent, Mr. BURTT. Last year Mr. DICKEY polled in this district 6,604 votes, and Mr. FREW will do very badly if he does not very largely increase this vote. We produce these figures to show that while NEGLEY has not the shadow of a chance, FREW's election is reasonably certain. At all events, those Republicans who are fearful of the success of HOPKINS, can most surely avert that result by voting for FREW. To support NEGLEY now is only assisting HOPKINS. Within the last fortnight hundreds of voters have deserted NEGLEY as they would leave a sinking ship, and if we would have a Republican Representative in the next Congress, we must vote for Major FREW.

MORE THAT H. BUCHER SWOPE DON'T KNOW.

Our friend, the District Attorney, who does not know where we get our information, and now intimates that he represents the Government at the meetings of the Regulars, referred in his speech in the Twelfth ward to the question of the apportionment of Congressmen, and while he admits that the last took place in 1862, undertakes to explain his very positive *misstatement* by referring to a *premature and abortive act* of the previous year, which was brought about in consequence of the provisions of an act of Congress passed on the 23d of May, 1850, which is now substantially inoperative.

The act to which we refer was one that fixed the number of Representatives at 233 on the then Constitutional basis of *three-fifths* in regard to slaves, and directed the Secretary of the Interior to make the computation by dividing the aggregate by 233, and then to certify the result to the several States. The law was, however, changed by the addition of eight members to be distributed among the States having the largest fraction, and the result was that the opposition was a little too fast for the occasion, as it would be now with the number and ratio yet undetermined by Congress, and the whole question open to them until the summary of 1872.

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PUBLIC PLUNDER.

We thank the "organ" for the promulgation of our objections to the enormous increase of our county burthens in the article of Jurors' pay, and its own special indorsement of a flagrant and gratuitous outrage inflicted on the people, which no one respectable tax payer has ever favored—and we ask its readers to note the fact that the avowed policy of the Ring is the multiplication of paying offices with a view to the increase of their own patronage.

In this one item there is involved at least an additional mill of annual tax! Is there any tax payer of the county who is willing to pay it for the sake of keeping up the influence of the Managers? Are they worth to us the amount of this single burthen, even if we had nothing now?

But this is only a specimen brick. What do they say to that other outrage of recent date, which gives the Sheriff, who says he gets nothing from the county, one dollar for every notice to a juror, and takes out of the Treasury some $5,000 a year? Will they vote with the Regulars to save "honest" HUGH FLEMING, and his perquisites.

And what will they say further to the recent legislation which gives to the Coroner $5 for viewing a dead body, and $10 for holding an inquest, and $3 75 for summoning the jurors, with $10 to the Doctor for *looking* at a corpse, $20 if he puts his knife into it before decomposition, and $40 if after decomposition—and all this without any application by or submission to the people, when the best surgeons in the community would not think of charging $5 a visit to a *living* man, and would regard a *post mortem* as only a favorable opportunity of improving their skill in dealing with the *quick*?

If all this was done to prevent people from throwing themselves in the way of the Coroner by the road of suicide, there would be some apology for it. But is it any wonder that a man can now hardly die even a natural death in these communities without having the Coroner and the doctors in full cry after him before he is cold?

We shall want an inquest, however, very soon upon the decomposing body of the county itself, unless we repeal these laws and give up the practice of sending men to Harrisburg who are always ready to do whatever is asked of them by the vampires about the Court House, to whom they are indebted for their nominations. Will the people give heed to it while it is yet time?

ALEXANDER GORDON FOR SENATOR.

While the Reform ticket, from top to bottom, is all good, we feel like saying and with perfect confidence—and the remark will be promptly indorsed by the entire community—that among all the names on that or any other ticket, there is no candidate more worthy of support than ALEXANDER GORDON. As State Senator he would honor the county that sent him. In his hands all our interests would be safe. Above reproach as a citizen, as a legislator he would be equally above every corrupting influence. Intelligent and thorough as a business man he would be prompt in the performance of every duty as a member of society, he would be equally capable and efficient in the performance of every duty as State Senator. It would be difficult to name another on whom high responsibilities could be more safely cast. Widely known and respected for his sterling worth and sound abilities, Mr. GORDON should receive the active support of all classes. When our Legislative halls are filled with men like him, scandals about corruption will cease and the public interest will be safe. To the whole public, therefore, we bring the name of ALEXANDER GORDON confidently forward for Senator, and, from a community which knows him so well and favorably, ask a hearty and successful support.

FEDERAL ECONOMY AND COUNTY EXTRAVAGANCE.

The "organ" claims a large degree of credit for the administration of General GRANT "because it has afforded the people the pleasing spectacle, month after month, of a burdensome debt dwindling down surely and rapidly;" and because "*Taxation* has been largely reduced, and all the affairs of the Government go on smoothly and well ordered."

This is all right, but how different from the rule of the managers, with a burdensome debt and taxation increasing from year to year, and the "organ" itself justifying the whole!

It asks the Democrats to turn a deaf ear to their party organs which charge extravagance, and look at the figures which won't lie.

And so do we ask the readers of the "organ" to give no heed to its denials of mismanagement in county affairs, but *look at the figures*, which "won't lie" here any more than in the other case.

If economy is to recommend in the one case, why should not waste and prodigality equally condemn in the other?

WE believe it is the settled intention of the Republicans of Allegheny county to consummate the Reform movement by electing the ticket which represents it before the people. They will do this because Reform is needed, and can be obtained in no other way. They will do it as the only way to introduce economy and honesty into the management of our affairs and cut down taxation. And they will do it to dethrone the dynasty which the Rings and Cliques have established, whereby the Republican party is corruptly ruled and public opinion defied. To this end the election of the entire Republican ticket is necessary, not only legislative, but county. In the Twenty-second Congressional District it is now perfectly clear that if we are to have a Republican Representative, Major FREW must be the man. The persistency of General NEGLEY in running renders it necessary for those who wish to defeat HOPKINS to concentrate on FREW; and this is the view which Republicans are now taking. As a practical question there is no other way to deal with it. It is unquestionably an unfortunate circumstance that in a district so strongly Republican as this there should be any danger of the election of a Democrat. To meet the question, voters must in conscience select the candidate who will make the best Representative and has the best title to their support, concentrate on him and make his election certain. If any other rule is to prevail, then a premium will be set on unfit candidates, and what is bad now will surely become worse in the future. If NEGLEY is the man our voters think most fit to be their Representative; if they think he is deserving of the indorsement of a re-election, and if they know him to be such a man as they should vote for in preference to Major FREW, then let them make haste to say so. But before coming to this conclusion let them consider whether or not in voting for NEGLEY they will stultify themselves as members of society professing decency, good principles, and claiming to value integrity and ability as qualifications the possession of which is necessary to secure their approval. Let them settle that question and act accordingly, and Major FREW will be our next Congressman.

THE R...mers are asking only the exer... ...entious judgment of the ... ...nty, and urge that ... ...ding to this ... always

LIGHT FROM ABROAD!

What H. Bucher Swope Does Know.

We learn from the "organ's" report of the proceedings of the meeting at Allegheny on Monday evening that the new District Attorney, H. BUCHER SWOPE, Esq., upon the strength of *future* residence in this county, and upon the urgent appeal no doubt of the helpless and despairing managers, has undertaken to instruct the Republicans here in regard to their duties, and to reprehend us as unreliable advisers because we affirmed that the Congressional apportionment was not a part of the business of the next Legislature of this State.

"He didn't know," he said, "where the astute and intelligent editor of the COMMERCIAL obtained his information. He (the speaker) *did* know that the Constitution provided for the taking of a census every ten years, from which a Congressional apportionment was to be made. That census had been taken in 1860, and in 1861 the apportionment had been made accordingly." In accordance with the law, then, in ten years from that time a new apportionment was demanded, and if that didn't require the Legislature of 1871 to make this new apportionment on the basis of the census of 1870, then either the *figures* or the law was at fault." * * * "If the COMMERCIAL did not contain any more truth in regard to other assertions which it made, in reference to the campaign and candidates, then, to say the least of it, it was not very reliable."

Whereupon as we are informed the very intelligent audience *laughed*, but whether at the *wit* or *ignorance* of the speaker does not appear.

We now repeat for the special elification of the modest young government advocate, who thus discourses, that "the astute and intelligent editor of the COMMERCIAL" obtained his information from an authentic copy of the "acts of Assembly" of the State of Pennsylvania, and is in no way surprised, judging from the general tone of Mr. H. BUCHER SWOPE's speech, that although sent here as a lawyer of special intelligence, he should not have known anything about them. If the people who *laughed* at H. BUCHER SWOPE will take the trouble to look into the books to which we refer, they will find that in assuring them that the last apportionment was made in 1861, by way of contradicting us he made a statement whose falsity cannot be excused even under the plea of ignorance of the law, which he was bound as a public officer most especially to know. On this authority, and no other, we stated before, as we now repeat, that the three last apportionments were all made in the *second* year after the Census, and that we had no doubt that the same practices had prevailed since the foundation of the Government, and we now commend Mr. BUCHER SWOPE to his books upon this evidence that his studies are quite *unfinished*, and that he is likely to profit more himself by a little reading, than the people are from anything that they may receive at his hands in the present state of his mental furniture.

But we have something more in the way of information from this new missionary who has just come down amongst the heathens of Allegheny. He says he had been anxious to inform himself on the question of Rings. He had asked where they were. He had inquired about DARWORTH and EBERTT and STEEL particularly, and found them all "irreproachable," and so concluded that the county was a blessed one indeed whose political affairs were in the hands of such men, and that the talk about Rings was all "moonshine."

Most people will think that BUCHER would have spent his time more profitably for the State in posting himself about its laws. He knows enough it seems to put him on the track of some of the most notorious of the Ring Masters, two of them Office Holders like himself. He does not tell us, however, where he made his inquiries. But the answer shows that his informants are the Ring itself. We will lay a wager that he has talked to no one else, although he may not be aware of it himself. We cannot imagine where he could have found any body *outside*, who would have agreed with him in the opinion that this county was eminently "blessed" in the management of such men. The policy of the Ring has been to satisfy the people that these men do *not* rule, because it knows that such a conviction would be fatal to the Regulars. We have to thank Mr. BUCHER SWOPE therefore for pointing them out. The people will know how to take care of them.

We must be allowed, however, to say, in conclusion, in all kindness to Mr. BUCHER SWOPE, that we do not think he has the time to spare, which, as the "organ" informs us, he had so generously offered to our benighted people. They know more by a great deal than he thinks they do. He comes from a county, if we mistake not, where the Democracy is in the ascendant, and where his labors would be better appreciated than they are likely to be here. He is obviously not accustomed to audiences of men who are "posted" in acts of Assembly. If he will go home and spend his vacation in *reading* up, he will be all the better for it, and the Government too, at the next term of the District Court.

WHEN the "Regulars" rejected the offer of the Reformers to submit to the Republican party the question of deference as to candidates, they wrote themselves down disorganizers and factionists, without reason or love for the party or its principles. It was an open declaration that they acted on the rule or ruin principle. If they had said in so many words, we are for the party so long as we can run it, they would not have made the fact more plain. The proposition for a settlement of difficulties embraced the question of Congressman as well as other offices, and when the "Regulars" rejected it they forfeited all right to the title they claim, and from that moment the Reformers stood justified before the people. And the people will stand by them and their candidates—not only because their course is right, but because they have done all that could be reasonably asked of them to harmonize the party. We go to the people on the record, as well as on our candidates and platform of principles. We know that the public judgment is with us on all these—that the conscience of the masses approves our course, and we are confident that this is the verdict which the ballot boxes will record.

THE announcement that Russia proposes to ignore the treaty of Paris made in 1856, and intends trying to recover the strip of territory in Bessarabia and the naval preponderance on the Black Sea, lost by that treaty, is expected to have great influence upon the British policy, if not indeed to draw England into active efforts to terminate the war between Prussia and France. In 1856, Great Britain, France, Sardinia and Turkey undertook the Crimean war, on the ground that the existence of the Ottoman Empire and the equilibrium of Europe were endangered by Russia's growth. By two years fighting, involving the expenditures of thousands of lives and one thousand eight hundred millions of treasure, these powers induced Russia to sign with them such a treaty as they wished, and England must now either interfere to stop the present war, which is the Czar's opportunity, or else lose the fruits of the Crimean war. Besides this, the revival of Russian power on the Black Sea would so strengthen and embolden that empire as to put the valuable Indian possessions of England in jeopardy of being eventually lost to her.

WITH the "Regular" managers General NEGLEY continues to be the object of great solicitude. It is generally conceded among them that if he ever had a chance of an election it has vanished. Their efforts, therefore, are directed to getting him out of the field; and report says he is as stubborn as a mule, and insists on running at all hazards, when by doing so he will only benefit HOPKINS, whom he prefers to FREW. It is creditable to not a few of the "Regulars" that in this insane idea they do not share, and seek to bring their candidate into something like reason.

WHAT has become of the NEGLEY–COM... libel case the reader will learn ...rt of the preliminary hearing ...STER'S Court yesterday. ...the prosecutor did ...s were dis-

"HONEST JOHN"—EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT.

Negley Opposed to an Increase of Representation for Allegheny.

The Managers' Committee, on the principle, no doubt, that the smallest favors are thankfully received, "have found it expedient" in their extremity to appeal to the Hon. JOHN COVODE for an indorsement of their candidate for Congress, and he responds by the statement that Gen. NEGLEY is "always in his seat and on the alert to protect the interests of his people," and that "we are under as much obligation to him as to any one member for his effort in successfully resisting a premature increase of representation in the House under the census now being taken, which increase would have been almost entire in the interests of Free Traders, and have overborne our band of Protectionists, already opposing heavy numerical odds."

Thereupon, we would like to know from Mr. COVODE how it happened that Mr. NEGLEY was wanting when the law was enacted authorizing importation direct to the cities of the interior and West, without any mention of so important a point as Pittsburgh?

We now learn, for the first time however, that *the General objected to the allowance of two members of Congress to this County*, as we should have had, if the House had not objected to an increase to *three hundred*, which would have been even then less than one-half the number of the British Parliament; and the Managers' Committee agrees with him that *one member and a fraction* is quite enough for us. Is this because we are favored with such a giant as NEGLEY, or because with such specimens as him it is of very little consequence whether we have any representation at all?

But what does "Honest JOHN" mean by the suggestion that the increase would have been "almost entirely in the interests of Free Trade?" We had always supposed that the new apportionment was a necessity under the Constitution, and that it must be equal and uniform, so that whether the ratio is more or less could make no difference in the comparative strength of these interests.

Will the Committee do us the favor of calling on their new auxiliary for an explanation? We can hardly ask *them* to attend to it personally when they are so deeply absorbed in the profound arithmetical problem of "coliating the returns." If they survive that effort the country can scarcely expect anything more from *them*. But perhaps the General would have no objection to spread himself once more before the election. We long to hear from him again. "If not witty himself" it cannot be deemed that, like old JACK FALSTAFF "he is the cause of wit in others."

VOTE FOR FIT MEN ONLY.

"How to the Line, Let the Cairs Fall Where They Will."

[From the New York Tribune, Wednesday, Sept. 28.]

We ask no one to support an incapable or unworthy candidate for office *because he is called a Republican and has a regular nomination. On the contrary we urge every voter to strike from his ballot any name which he knows to be that of a dishonest or unfit man*, NO MATTER FOR THE CONSEQUENCES. Conventions and wire-workers must be taught that such nominations will not answer, and this is the way to teach them. Do not ask us to particularize and denounce—for the friends of the bad candidate would resent such denunciation by striking at the good ones—but you can make the inquiry, and *each of every bad man's name from the ballot you vote*. The immediate consequence may be disagreeable, but the ultimate effect will be wholesome and beneficent. Understand, then, once for all, that we do not wish you to vote for *a thief or a foul because of his politics*. If any Republican nominee is unworthy, you cannot better serve the Republican cause than by *refusing to vote for him*, and thus compelling better nominations thereafter.

But there are those who, disgusted with a bad name on the ticket of their party, refuse to vote at all; and that is every way wrong and mischievous. It does nothing toward securing better nominations in future, since the good nominees suffer equally with the bad ones. It saves to the population of a grave public duty on a pretext utterly insufficient if not wholly irrelevant.

If every voter would religiously exercise his right of suffrage at each election, taking care *to scratch from his ballot each and every name which ought not to be there*, whether he put a good name in its place or not, we should soon have the right sort of nominees every time. *Unprincipled aspirants would no longer pack primary meetings and buy nominations*, if the inevitable result would be their disgraceful defeat. Let us all resolve to *scratch every bad nominee*, but take scrupulous care to vote for every good one!

THE "Regulars" appear to have abandoned everything else to save NEGLEY. And this, too, when a majority of them concede his unfitness, would rejoice if he were out of the field and admit that his election is out of the question. On his merits and on a fair test, he would not obtain three thousand votes in the district. It is something amazing that intelligent Republicans can think of stultifying themselves by "going it blind" for a candidate in whom they have no confidence, when such a man as Major FREW is in the field, and whose election is entirely practicable, if it is not already absolutely certain. The Tariff question is held up as the test question. Is General NEGLEY a better Tariff man than Major FREW? How is it necessary to elect NEGLEY in order to insure a Tariff Representative? Are not the people free agents, and exists there a reason, if they prefer FREW to NEGLEY or HOPKINS, why they should not so declare? "We urge on every voter," says the New York *Tribune*, "to strike from his ballot any name which he knows to be that of a dishonest or unfit man, no matter for the consequences." By acting on such a principle, it urges, the time will be short when we shall have any other than fit candidates. All voters—especially Republicans—should apply this test. If it shall help General NEGLEY, well and good. We are willing to have it applied to our candidate, and would like to hear of a single reason why it should not be applied in the present contest. Every Tariff argument, every reason that should determine the action of the honest voters sanctions it. Let Republicans reject appeals that require them to "go it blind," smother conscience and violate judgment; and let them go straight ahead doing what they know to be right now and in the future. If they will do this, they must vote for Major FREW in preference to General NEGLEY.

ELSEWHERE we have shown how the contest for Congressman is between FREW and HOPKINS, and how easy it is to elect FREW if all who would beat HOPKINS only do their duty. The figures are very instructive. They show how NEGLEY really is third in the race, how the contest is actually between FREW and HOPKINS, with the election of FREW a perfectly easy matter. Now we put it to the Republicans of the district: which will you have, FREW or HOPKINS? We will not insult you by asking if you desire the election of a Republican to Congress. But we do demand that you exercise reason, and not stick to NEGLEY after all hope for him has vanished, unless you really prefer HOPKINS to FREW. If you do, then you should do your best for NEGLEY, unless, to do more effective work, you go squarely over to HOPKINS. We ask only that Republicans should reflect on the situation, give due thought to facts and let a conscientious judgment determine their action.

THE announcement of a contract between the Northwestern, the Rock Island, and the Burlington and Quincy railroads to cease all competition and divide all through earnings, fully evinces that western railroad men are not behind their eastern companions in ready sense to grow rich at the people's expense. These three companies control all the lines from the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha to the eastern railroads at Chicago, and in consequence every passenger and every pound of freight crossing the continent upon this national thoroughfare must pay to these three organizations all the tribute this newformed monopoly may exact. If we mistake not, however, this action contravenes the new Illinois constitution, and if so this compact will soon come to an end, and may even do good by more immediately directing the attention of Western people to the evils of railroad rule, which the East is almost becoming accustomed not to complain about.

REFORM REPUBLICAN VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following is a partial list of the Vigilance Committees of the Reform Republican organization. The lists for the remaining districts of the county will be published to-morrow:

PITTSBURGH.

FIRST WARD.

C F Collins, Ch'm; S R Marshall, James E Burns, E B Wise, John Fullerton, Henry Gardner, James Landsey, Samuel C Wickline, John S Smith, W K Boggs, John Lacock, Florence Kramer, Dr J D Stoneroad, John King, Samuel Fullerton, Charles Lorton, John Harvey, Henry Lesler, Henry Darr, Samuel Patterson.

SECOND WARD.

Jos Wilson, Samuel Young, J S Atterbury, John C Tracy, Henry Dethredge, John Johnston, T F Flurry, Aaron Floyd, Michael Roth, Wm M Johnston, E L Wood, Jr, W J Woods, Wm Richardson, John Kirk, Jno Banks, J P Davidson, John Wilson, Ch'n. John Moffett, Wm Jno McConnel, John C Neely, W R Lowe, J M Montgomery, R B Carson, Samuel Wilson, Jas Murray, Homer Wright, R Hess, Thos W Armstrong, Jas D Wilson, Calvin Adams, Wm Evans, Geo W Armstrong, R W Wilson, R D Clark, Geo Woods, Thos Rankin, Alex R McConnell, J N Lang, David P Work,

THIRD WARD.

Jas B Reed, Ch'n, John H Boyd, Col Wm Egan, Wm P Weyman.

FOURTH WARD.

Jas A Hutchinson, Ch'n, John Black, J C Burgher, M D, Wm T. Shannon, John C. Dalzell, J P Paul.

SIXTH WARD.

J C Lippincott, Ch'n, John Flinn, D H Everson, A M Bacon, Wm H Everson, G M Bacon G Bissell Everson.

TENTH WARD.

G H Zacharias, Ch'n, G W McCandless, John Mc Gregor, Wm Hart, Jas F Sutton, David Hill, J A Gracy, John Shannon, Samuel Mitchell, A Mills, Henry Speer, Wm Thomas, Jos Peterson, Wm Hurd, Jacob Stevens, Robert Kennedy, Hugh Wallace, A Zacharia, A Beverly, Thos Graham, Henry Lepper W Taylor, Wm McGregor, E Zacharias, Chas Jamison, Alfred Lochner, Wm Shannon, Thomas Carnahan, W A Elder, Wm Spellman, Wm R Cramer, Isaac Peters, Wm Peters, Jas Hopper, John Brobaugh, Fred Lochwig, H Nevin, J Ludwig, J C Bowie, Thos Bryan.

TWELFTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Geo. Shandless, Ch'n, John M. Cooper, D Cunningham, William Myers, Scott Rhule, James McKee, Robert Atchison, John Burns, James Atcheson, James I. Brown, Wm. Brown, John Brown, Lewis Scott, John Turley, Frank Gerhardson, Samuel King, Robt Boestt, Levi Longer, Jacob Pnule, Geo Bridges, Oliver Wagner, Wm Shrafer, Albert Evans, Stelpher Bennett, Thos Smythe, Evan Rowthe, Chas Baker,

TWELFTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

C Parsley, Ch, Jas B Hill, Wm Wassel, H J Howe, David Anderson, Robt McClure, P Caldwell, Capt J Anderson, Dr T H Butterfield, Mr Hancock, D N Wiley, H A Altar, Abrham Reese, Samuel Stancliff, John Wilson, Ch'n. Florence Kramer, Dr J D Stoneroad, John King, Samuel Fullerton, Charles Lorton, John Harvey, Henry Lesler, Henry Darr, Samuel Patterson.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Wm M Gormly, Ch, Mat Anderson, John Harrison, Robert McClung, S B Floyd, George Buttler, J D Williams, Robert Hoy, George Ewart, Isaiah Dickey, Wm Hay, John Lowden, Robert Scholer.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Will G Dravoe, Ch'n, J C Shrum, John Knapp, Charles Schultle, L B Lang, M Bosworth, John Lumpton, John Hollingsough, Wm Sorbin, Joseph Hart, J C Fredrie, J Lees.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Frank Murkle, Ch'n, David Maxwell, Abraham Ewing, Jos Langraver, Dr F Heser, Dr A Sarver, Jno Swartzella, Jno Fisher, Geo Rie, Jno Fransburges.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Jno Herron, Ch'n, T G Kirkpatrick, Jno Kirk, Jno Banks, J P Davidson, Andrew Lyon, Sam'l Carothers, Jno McKaa, Abe Shope, Abe Johnston, Jno Lyon.

NINETEENTH WARD.

H B Tomer, Ch'n, Chas Lockhart, Jno Graeter, Sam'l W Gates, W H Sellers, W W Roup, Jas B Lyon, Robt Grier, Nathan Hart.

TWENTIETH WARD.

W G Johnston, Ch'n, Jos Woodwell, Jno A Renshaw, C A Warnestalle, Abner Howard, W F Austin, Jas H Gartside, Geo R White, Jas Bryce, Robt Hill, W H Whitacre.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Geo Findley, Ch'n, T F Lindsey, Wm Stevenson, Jno Flaherty, Capt A Willard, Wm F Auld, Sam Smith, B S Fahnestock, B L Fahnestock, John H Peairs, Jas Neff, N O Swartzwelder, John F Penney, Moses H Allen, Jas Gelston.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Thos Carnegie, Ch'n, John R Murdock, Jas Nightman, Jas P Hanna, Wm Phillips, Geo A Berry, Alex Mordock, Geo Singer, Jr, Jas D Murray, John R Wightman, H H Artley, John Murdock, Jr.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

John Williams, Ch'n, Lewis Taylor, N Morgan, D L Lewis, John Fritz, Wm. Wylie, Edward Upshill, George Oliver, Wm Watson, James Williams, James Oliver, John Bingler, Wm Lee, Joseph Thomas,

ALLEGHENY.

SECOND WARD.

J Gallagher, Chn, Lewis Schwartz, Reins Braeden, James R Hill, Charles Arbuthnot, Leonard Eaton, Sam'l Forrester, James Lyons.

THIRD WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Jas Park, Jr, Ch'n, Campbell B Herron, Harvey Patterson, A C Taggart, R C Gray, Jos M Hunt, R C Fulton, John A White, Wm Link, M D, Wm Robinson, W H Wakeham, B S Miller, Jas Reed.

THIRD WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

David Hopkins, Ch'n, Philip Bluestine, Christ Morgansline, Conrad Walter, S W Morrison, Wm Lisker, Carl Rango, Christ Lauer, Conrad Altwatter, Henry Charles.

FOURTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

O P Scott, Ch'n, John W Chaifant, Wm R Kirkpatrick, Geo Head, Sylvistis Barker, A Dilworth, A Lindsay, Wm Gilmore, Robt Tate, J D Thompson, W H Wilson, Jno Hays, Jas Jones, A Lyle, Geo Adams, Jas Black, C Snaner, Isaac Charles, Thos Rabe, Geo Lysle, T L Rodgers, Jos Smallingerger, Wm Metzgar, Wm M Cooper, D Chesnut, Jas Ee, Robt Collins, Jas F Thompson, A Steller, J H Herbert, Alex McWhorter, Jno Hays, A Cumming, Jas Smith, Thos Brown, G A Sidner, Wm Lambkamp, S H Ferry, Hon J Morrison, Jno Hopper.

FOURTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

John S Slagle, Ch'n, Leonard Walter, J A Schmidt, Wm Varnum, J E W Painter, Thos McFadden, Jr, Thos J Hoskinson, John Ferguson, Michael Young, Edwin Miles, John Stevenson,

FIFTH WARD.

D H Montgomery, Ch., J E Johnson, Alonzo Wilson, Alex McMeans, J M Conrad, W J Freeborn, H B Marphey, Joseph Fleming, D Hostetter, L Conrad.

SIXTH WARD.

W B. Ross, Ch, R H Sample, Jos Kirkpatrick, Wm Trimble, R Heidebinen, Andrew Walson, Jos Roughead, A L Hines, Jos Reno, G G Barr, J T Ferrel.

SEVENTH WARD.

Adam Nauman, Ch, Fred Linderman, T G H Sloan, Samuel Ainsworth, Jos Gallagher, Jacob Palst, Martin Ludwig, Richard Donyer, Isaac Cipner.

BOROUGHS

ELIZABETH.

J H Graham, Ch'n, H H McClure, W W O'Neal, J K Yeakim, M D., Thos Willey, Thos Henderson, Rob't McClure, Thos Fergus, Jos S Weddel, Jas B Diehl, H H McClure, J N O Neal, Jarvis Watson, Thos Hughes, Chas Thompson, Rob't Elliott.

MONONGAH

Weekly Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Politics in Philadelphia—Cameron and Forney—Brewster, Lowry, Scott and Purviance—Ingratitude of Nations.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1870.

The seed sown in Allegheny county by the "True Republicans" is producing good fruit and much of it. Our Republican journals here are all beginning to cry out against "rings," corruption and bad nominations. The leaven is spreading, and it will leaven the whole lump. Philadelphia is slow to act, but powerful when aroused. Cevode has been trying to keep the "ring" in the back ground, and on Friday last he sent Cameron word that he had better stay away from Saturday evening's meeting, and old Winnebago did not put in an appearance. The people are tired of these corrupt, selfish, worn-out leaders, and they must retire, or the party will. It is said here that the "regulars" of your city have sent Colonel Forney word to come out and bring General Cameron along—that things are all *undecided* out there and these worthies are needed to instruct you what must be done. Report says that Cameron is opposed to going—that he thinks his presence would do harm, but that Forney wants to go and take his son to show him how to run. He is getting a million copies of his *Press* article on Cameron as a Senatorial candidate—published in the *Press* of January 1867, republished for gratuitous distribution in Pittsburgh. Cameron thinks this will do much to show up your traitorous conduct, and if that don't kill him it will explode.

The Philadelphia Grand Jury acted upon 563 bills, and returned 354 as true bills, and have presented 200 bills. Of this large number the majority were for larceny and assault and battery.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just completed a bridge over an extension of their line from Bethlehem through Northampton to Portland, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

One day recently a wild-cat entered the house of Elliott Walters, in Knox township, Clarion county, during the temporary absence of Mr. Walters and his wife, and took a little child from its cradle. But for the timely arrival of a number of the family, the child would doubtless have been killed and devoured by the savage beast.

Allentown claims an old gentleman by the name of Henry Engelman, who is in his 95th year, and at the last election cast his 731 vote. Very few men now living can beat that.

The first annual Fair of the Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association will be held at North East on Thursday and Friday, October 13th and 14th, 1870, in the Lake Shore Seminary buildings.

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STATE NEWS.

Deer hunting is said to be good in Perry county.

Ridgeway, the county seat of Elk county, has a population of 815.

It takes two millions tons of coal a year to supply Philadelphia.

The people of Germantown are still suffering from the scarcity of water.

Jacob Strauss, of Titusville, has forty relatives in King William's army.

A valuable deposit of iron ore has been discovered near Wilmore, Cambria county.

Mr. L. Davis, editor of the Easton *Daily Express*, died on Monday.

The stock necessary to the establishment of a line of omnibusses in Chester has been subscribed.

There are now four hundred and forty patients at the State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.

The building improvements of Titusville since the first of March show an aggregate expenditure of $1,025,000.

The Grand Division Sons of temperance will hold a special session in Columbia on Friday, October 7.

Mrs. Barr, aged more than eighty years, fell from a window at her residence in Danville, on Tuesday night of last week, and was instantly killed.

A new Methodist Episcopal church is to be dedicated at Girard, Erie county, on Wednesday next. Bishop Simpson will preach the sermon.

On Sunday morning, Captain Thomas Wilkins, Collector of the Port of Erie, for fifty years a resident there, and formerly a favorite sailing master on the lakes, died at the old age of seventy-seven years, after a short illness. It is a singular coincidence that the last business he did was with General Reed, with whose father, fifty years ago, he made his first lake navigating trip to Erie.

Two or three cross-suits of assault and battery will be necessary to settle a barberous affair in Erie, wherein two colored men tried to shave off each other's noses and chins with razors.

There is likely to be a several-angled fight about the location of the Erie city hall. The Democrats would only think to vote for one of the way a corner for so pretentious a building. Among the down-town localities proposed, some favor using the West Park for the purpose, and others, either the purchase by the city, or the aforesaid, by jury of the old "Reed lot" on South Park row, facing the East Park and principal hotels.

A yellow raspberry bush on the farm of Mr. J. G. Patterson, in Summerhill township, Crawford county, has made a growth this season of twenty feet four inches. "How is that for high?"

Referring to a rumor that the McCray farm, Titusville, sold for one million dollars cash, the *Herald* says that the average daily yield of this farm during the month of August was 1429 barrels, of which fully one thousand barrels per day belonged to the fortunate owner as royalty, or individual production, which is a neat daily income at the ruling price of $3 25 per barrel.

Mr. W. H. Abbott, a prominent citizen of Titusville, while riding on horseback on Saturday, had his left thigh bone fractured by his horse slipping and falling upon him.

J. H. Baker, Esq., the oldest member of the Titusville bar, died on Sunday, of injuries received in an accident on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad near Union Mills, in June last.

Lancaster and Reading have been luxuriating in a hotel thief, one John Miller, who has at last got to the prison.

The Susquehanna Rolling Mill, Columbia, is running full, employing one hundred and eighty men. Business with the company is exceedingly brisk. Wm. Cox, the case has purchased the Columbia Rolling Mill and taken possession.

The Susquehanna was lower at Columbia on Wednesday, September 28, than it has been for twenty years. The water fell eight inches on Monday night.

A few evenings ago, while Mr. R. P. Spencer, of Strasburg, was returning from Lancaster city, he was overtaken by a span of horses coming down the pike at full run with nothing in the world to check them, as Mr. Spencer thought it was a party on horseback he drove very leisurely, keeping the middle track, when they dashed into his wagon, throwing him upon the ground some twenty feet, and breaking the buggy to pieces. The horse, strange to say, was able, he arose, found both horses fast in the broken fragments of the buggy, and there, standing perfectly quiet, with one of the shafts upon her neck, the other under her body.

The Dickinson College Sophomores have adopted the regular cap and gown, with the figures "73" encircled in a silver wreath on its front, for a class cap.

At Pottsville, a widow lady gave her age as forty years, to the enumerator. A few days later he called on her son in another part of the district, and he gave his age as forty-five years.

Sunbury, with 3,200 population, has 900 voters, or one in three and a half, an extraordinary proportion.

Mrs. William Savage, of Turbotville, is another to swallow a cob-oil lamp for a coin. But at Milroy, the "entire safety" of non-explosive oil has been tested in the severest burning of John Strunk and the untimely decease of Harry Hoopes, aged seventeen. Morris Hagedorn also testifies, with his burned body, that cob-oil lamps will explode.

One day recently a wild-cat entered the house of Elliott Walters, in Knox township, Clarion county, during the temporary absence of Mr. Walters and his wife, and took a little child from its cradle. But for the timely arrival of a number of the family, the child would doubtless have been killed and devoured by the savage beast.

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Among the litigants in the Erie county courts are Jay Gould and Jim Fisk. Horace Greeley is plaintiff, in a land case to be tried at this term.

It is stated that a prominent lawyer of Wilkesbarre has made an estimate that the annual expenditure in Luzerne county—the Democratic stronghold—for whiskey, beer, *et cetera* reaches the enormous sum of *three million dollars* in gross figures.

In Tahvieu township, York county, Monday afternoon, Theodore Orris was seated at a table engaged in withdrawing some cartridges from his revolver, when from some cause the weapon was discharged, the ball entering the throat of his brother Henry obliquely, lodging in the upper part of the neck. The condition of the wound is a ghastly one and the unfortunate young man is in a very critical condition.

Michael Dougherty, aged 105 years, accompanied by his son, passed through Harrisburg to York, the place of his nativity, on Sunday last. He left that borough in 1801, and has not been there since. He left his native place by invitation of the citizens. He remembers having been a participant in religious festivities held during the Revolutionary war. The old gentleman is in the possession of good health and a remarkably cheerful disposition.

A pine tree was recently cut in Hebron township, Potter county, which showed the marks of a sharp instrument at the heart. On counting the concentric rings it was found that there were thirty-nine years old when the cutting was done, and two hundred and thirty-seven when finally cut down. The tree is therefore two hundred and seventy-six years old. A venerable old monarch indeed. Who did the cutting?

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COAL MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

October 3.—Prices have declined and the market is well supplied. We quote at 7½c per bushel of 25 bush for Pittsburgh coal. By barge load we quote Pittsburgh at 12½c, cannel at 13c and 10c for Pomeroy.

CINCINNATI.

October 3.—The market continues firm, with a light stock, and the retail demand, though not heavy, is steady. About it sells at 8@9c and 11@12c for Ohio river and Youghiogheny. To consumers it is delivered at 13@14c for the former, 15@16c for the latter, and 16@20 for cannel.

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October 1st.—The market continues dull, but prices are without material change. Small sales, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia X X at from 49@51c; X at 48@49c; medium 48@50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and western fine at 45@48c; medium 46@48c; coarse 45@47c; dark colored prairie lots 40@44c for all grades; unwashed fine 39@43c for bright lots; dark colored prairie fleece unwashed 27½@ 29c; coarse and medium unwashed 33@34c; combing and delaine unwashed 42 c combing and delaine washed 54@55c; tub-washed 50@ 55c for choice, and 40@45c for fair lots; pulled wools steady at 50@56c for lambs and super.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 5, 1870.

Money seemed to be more plentiful with the discount houses to-day. Good paper is scarce, except when it finds takers at 9 per cent. per annum. There are many persons who have money to put out, and really prefer good commercial paper, but expect the borrower to pay from ½ to 1 per cent. High rates of discount and good paper don't agree. If outside parties were more moderate in their rates for money they could get plenty of unexceptionable paper, which would render many borrowers more independent of the banks at a time when it is necessary for them to curtail their discount lines.

—*The Herald* says the Treasury programme was not to the taste of most of the speculators in the Gold Room, for it failed to gratify the expectation of a larger sale of gold. In this point it disappointed the "bears." On the other hand, the "bulls," who were encouraged to buy early in the morning, found the precious metal unaccountably weak, and hence the day passed with a display of considerable ill-humor by both "bulls" and "bears." It will have been noticed by our Washington dispatches that the Secretary of the Treasury is making ready to redeem the five per cents of 1871, and has issued instructions for the payment of such bonds as may be presented before January 1st, provided the holders submit to a rebate at the rate of ——— per annum. The loan was created by an act of Congress, passed June 22, 1870, authorizing the President to issue bonds, at a not higher rate than six per cent., to the extent of $21,000,000, redeemable in ten and payable in twenty years from January 1, 1881. The debt was incurred for the purpose of retiring the old issue of Treasury notes, and, as circumstances forced a lower rate than six per cent., was offered to the public at only five per cent. The bonds were quite generally subscribed for. The bidders were required to submit certified checks for five per cent. of the amount they offered to take. This, however, is a mere matter of form, as no bonds will be issued that pending the awards the troubles with South Carolina commenced in State secession, and the rupture of the Union seemed inevitable. Under these circumstances many of the Republicans who had bidded for the loan, and sacrificed their fifty per cent. deposit, and of the $21,000,000 offered only $7,075,000 was taken. It is this amount which Mr. Boutwell intends redeeming on or before the 1st of January next. As the bonds were issued before the issue of legal tenders they will be redeemed at par in coin. Their market value has been par in coin for some time past, their price having gradually advanced to that point since the Supreme Court decision as to the medium of redemption enforcable in all obligations entered into before the passage of the Legal Tender act.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '62	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '65 new	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
10-40s	106½	106½	106½
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾

—Messrs. T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold		113
U. S. 6s, 1881		113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862		112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864		111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865		111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new		110¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867		110¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868		110¾
10-40s		106½
5-20s, January and July, 1865		110¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867		110¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868		110¾
Union Pacific Railway, 1st mortgage		92
Central Pacific Railway		92
Currency Pacific		92

—The New York *Tribune* says: Attention seems to have been somewhat diverted from railway stocks to those called "miscellaneous," and the most active movements have been developed in them. Among these we notice the Western Union, Union Pacific, and several of the express stocks. This new feature of the market is no doubt the result of clique operations in railway shares, but whether nothing is certain; new peaches (halves) are sold in a small way at 85@90c.

CRANBERRIES—Are arriving more freely. We are reported sales of Scheuck's Bells berries at $10; eastern cultivated at $13 @ 14 ½ bbl.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen cake at $6 25.

LIME—The market was steady but not active; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 bbl.

CHICKENS—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We are reported sales by the coop at 60@65c ₱ pair.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 8s; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and prices are regularly maintained at 10½ ₱ lb.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; sal soda, 3½c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

CANDLES—We are reported sales of 15½c for mould; 23c for star, and 18@19 for stearine ₱ lb.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3, 5½c; No. 1 6c; oatmeal 5 and 6; ₱ ½ barrel $6 75; half barrels of 100 lbs at $3 50.

BEANS—Are in moderate demand, with sales reported from first hands at Sunday store sales were made at the usual advance. The market for seed is very nearly bare.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no quotable change. The leading operators report a good business doing at rates that were current for some days. Receipts since our last 7,000 bbls. The current sales are as follows: New spring flour from store $6 00@6 25; old Minnesota $6 75; good winter brands, bakers, $6 00@6 50; Seneca $7 00; Lake $7 25; Millers' Extra (white wheat) bbls $7 50; sacks $7 25; Pan Handle (yellow and amber) bbls $6 50; sacks $6 25; Morning Glory, bbls, $6 00; sacks $6 25; Patriots, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 50.

RYE FLOUR—Is quoted at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted at $1 18 ₱ bushel, or $4 00 ₱ barrel.

OIL—The market has been reduced to $1 18 ₱ gallon, and we are reported an active trade demand; sales No. 1 at 58 ½ gallon; No. 2 at 55@56c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 at 20@21 22, and pure No 2, 88c per gallon.

SEEDS—The market was a dull; nothing doing. Timothy is nominal at $3 75@4 00 per sky, the season being considered over. Clover can be purchased at $5 00, although there are sellers here forced a lower rate than any current, was offered to the public at only five per cent. The bonds were quite generally subscribed for. The bidders were required to submit certified checks for five per cent. of the amount they offered to take. This, however, is a mere matter of form, as no bonds will be issued that pending the awards the troubles with South Carolina commenced in State secession, and the rupture of the Union seemed inevitable. Under these circumstances many of the Republicans who had bidded for the loan, and sacrificed their fifty per cent. deposit, and of the $21,000,000 offered only $7,075,000 was taken. It is this amount which Mr. Boutwell intends redeeming on or before the 1st of January next. As the bonds were issued before the issue of legal tenders they will be redeemed at par in coin. Their market value has been par in coin for some time past, their price having gradually advanced to that point since the Supreme Court decision as to the medium of redemption enforcable in all obligations entered into before the passage of the Legal Tender act.

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—The *Financial Chronicle* cites a striking instance of the mode in which capitalists, or those reputed to be such, may obtain three years of capital by contributing only such interests on it without incurring any risk whatever. A foreign exchange firm in good credit draws its bills at sixty days for one million, and sells them in New York for gold. They will produce at current rates $1,000,000 gold. The broker next lends out this coin at ⅚ per cent., in exchange for currency. Finally, he lends the currency at 7 per cent. until the two last loans have matured in the end of fifty-nine days, he has no need to invest any capital whatever in meeting the original bills, as the proceeds of the loans will meet them, and leave him a handsome profit of $2,500 per million besides. While the foreign house makes a display of three times the capital involved in the transaction, the profit of the broker is the whole of the investment. He remembers having seen a case of this kind occur in Boston during the Revolutionary war. The old gentleman is in the possession of good health and a remarkably cheerful disposition.

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1870. }

REMARKS—We can expect a fair trade demand for the balance of the week, with a gradual increase. The principle houses appear well satisfied with the situation of affairs generally. orders are coming in fairly, and all that is waiting to make things very lively, is a coal cut stage. This would also settle the question of the several freight and passenger boats at the landing, that have been anxiously awaiting the movement of the waters. There has been a large accumulation of manufactured articles awaiting shipment, which we don't think will be detained much longer.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. It will be found useful for reference:

	Last Week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,284	3,227 7,511
Apples, bbls	3,564	4,805 8,259
Cheese, tcs	1,...	498 1,692
Corn, sacks	1,580	1,779 3,348
Wheat, sacks	2,600	3,567 6,147
Oats, sacks	2,000	3,093 5,093
Rye, sacks	677	599 1,306
Oats, sacks	4,661	4,993 9,654
Butter, pkgs	119	220 339
Bacon, tierces	168	85 251
Bacon, pieces	2,661	2,103
Dried Beef, tierces	14	23

The following are the receipts for the past three months:

	July.	August.	Sept.
Flour, bbls	3,...	2,...	3,...
Apples, bbls	444	4,975	13,539
Cheese, boxes	4,...	3,267	4,...
Corn, sacks	2,946	10,669	6,328
Wheat, sacks	14,024	45,497	14,767
Barley, sacks	1,444	1,404	10,015
Rye, sacks	1,813	2,960	1,858
Oats, sacks	20,119	28,455	16,631
Butter, packages	823	475	801
Bacon, tierces	1,988	1,525	801
Bacon, pieces	2,880	509	2,503
Dried Beef, tierces	86	129	27

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market is abundantly supplied. Receipts since our last were 636 barrels. In regard to prices, they remain unchanged. Sales mixed lots at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl; choice lots $3@3 25.

ASHES—The only supply fully up with the demand. Prices have undergone no quotable change. Sales Soda Ash, refined 5 ₱ centum, 3½@4c, common, 4½ ₱ centum 3½ ₱ lbs; Pearls 8@8½c; Potash 7@7½c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Dealers are well supplied; we are reported regular sales at 85@85c ₱ b.

BROOMS—Following are the regular rates: Shaker No 1 ₱ dozen left $1 75; Hurl A No 2 ₱ doz $1 75; Hurl No 1 ₱ doz $1 60; Hurl No 2 ₱ doz $1 75; Hurl No 1 ₱ doz $4 25; Braid No 2 ₱ doz $4 00; Round Hurl ₱ doz $3 25; Plain Hurl ₱ doz $2 50, and Western common $2 00.

BUTTER—The late advance has increased; the receipts since our last were 55 packages; prices are unchanged, with sales of choice roll for table use at 28@30c, common and medium being very dull, with more sellers than buyers.

RAGS—The market was quiet, prices have undergone no change, we note sales at 4@4½ per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—TMarket dull, and prices uncertain; new peaches (halves) are sold in a small way at 8@10c.

CRANBERRIES—Are arriving more freely. We are reported sales of Scheuck's Bells berries at $10; eastern cultivated at $13 @ 14 ½ bbl.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen cake at $6 25.

LIME—The market was steady but not active; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 bbl.

CHICKENS—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We are reported sales by the coop at 60@65c ₱ pair.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 8s; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and prices are regularly maintained at 10½ ₱ lb.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; sal soda, 3½c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

CANDLES—We are reported sales of 15½c for mould; 23c for star, and 18@19 for stearine ₱ lb.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3, 5½c; No. 1 6c; oatmeal 5 and 6; ₱ ½ barrel $6 75; half barrels of 100 lbs at $3 50.

BEANS—Are in moderate demand, with sales reported from first hands at Sunday store sales were made at the usual advance. The market for seed is very nearly bare.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no quotable change. The leading operators report a good business doing at rates that were current for some days. Receipts since our last 7,000 bbls. The current sales are as follows: New spring flour from store $6 00@6 25; old Minnesota $6 75; good winter brands, bakers, $6 00@6 50; Seneca $7 00; Lake $7 25; Millers' Extra (white wheat) bbls $7 50; sacks $7 25; Pan Handle (yellow and amber) bbls $6 50; sacks $6 25; Morning Glory, bbls, $6 00; sacks $6 25; Patriots, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 50.

RYE FLOUR—Is quoted at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted at $1 18 ₱ gallon, and we are reported an active trade demand; sales No. 1 at 58 ½ gallon; No. 2 at 55@56c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 at 20@21 22, and pure No 2, 88c per gallon.

SEEDS—The market was a dull; nothing doing. Timothy is nominal at $3 75@4 00 per sky, the season being considered over. Clover can be purchased at $5 00, although there are sellers here forced a lower rate than any current, was offered to the public at only five per cent. The bonds were quite generally subscribed for. The bidders were required to submit certified checks for five per cent. of the amount they offered to take. This, however, is a mere matter of form, as no bonds will be issued that pending the awards the troubles with South Carolina commenced in State secession, and the rupture of the Union seemed inevitable. Under these circumstances many of the Republicans who had bidded for the loan, and sacrificed their fifty per cent. deposit, and of the $21,000,000 offered only $7,075,000 was taken. It is this amount which Mr. Boutwell intends redeeming on or before the 1st of January next. As the bonds were issued before the issue of legal tenders they will be redeemed at par in coin. Their market value has been par in coin for some time past, their price having gradually advanced to that point since the Supreme Court decision as to the medium of redemption enforcable in all obligations entered into before the passage of the Legal Tender act.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '62	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '65 new	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
10-40s	106½	106½	106½
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾

—The *Financial Chronicle* cites a striking instance of the mode in which capitalists, or those reputed to be such, may obtain three years of capital by contributing only such interests on it without incurring any risk whatever. A foreign exchange firm in good credit draws its bills at sixty days for one million, and sells them in New York for gold. They will produce at current rates $1,000,000 gold. The broker next lends out this coin at ⅚ per cent., in exchange for currency. Finally, he lends the currency at 7 per cent. until the two last loans have matured in the end of fifty-nine days, he has no need to invest any capital whatever in meeting the original bills, as the proceeds of the loans will meet them, and leave him a handsome profit of $2,500 per million besides. While the foreign house makes a display of three times the capital involved in the transaction, the profit of the broker is the whole of the investment. He remembers having seen a case of this kind occur in Boston during the Revolutionary war. The old gentleman is in the possession of good health and a remarkably cheerful disposition.

A pine tree was recently cut in Hebron township, Potter county, which showed the marks of a sharp instrument at the heart. On counting the concentric rings it was found that there were thirty-nine years old when the cutting was done, and two hundred and thirty-seven when finally cut down. The tree is therefore two hundred and seventy-six years old. A venerable old monarch indeed. Who did the cutting?

Hon. Thomas Hughes, member of the English Parliament, visited the Gettysburg battlefield last week.

The *Daily Courier*, the new Democratic paper at Titusville, made its appearance on Saturday last. J. D. Henry, its editor, is a journalist of long experience, and from a perusal of that character is succeeded in Titusville if it is possible for any man to do so. In general appearance the *Courier* is very neat, and its contents display considerable care and labor.

An American eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip of wings, and weighing sixteen pounds, was shot near Evansburgh, Butler county, the other day. It can be seen at the drug store of Dr. Kersting, in Evansburgh.

The first number of the *State Journal*, the successor of the *Daily Press*, Harrisburg, made its appearance on Monday morning. The *State Journal* will be conducted by Mr. J. R. Sypher, a talented and experienced journalist, and if the course foreshadowed in its prospectus be followed out, it will supply a want long felt at the State Capital. Any of our readers desiring news from Harrisburg should patronize the *Journal*. It contains twenty-eight columns of matter, printed on good paper and from clear type. It has our best wishes for its success.

COAL MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

October 3.—Prices have declined and the market is well supplied. We quote at 7½c per bushel of 25 bush for Pittsburgh coal. By barge load we quote Pittsburgh at 12½c, cannel at 13c and 10c for Pomeroy.

CINCINNATI.

October 3.—The market continues firm, with a light stock, and the retail demand, though not heavy, is steady. About it sells at 8@9c and 11@12c for Ohio river and Youghiogheny. To consumers it is delivered at 13@14c for the former, 15@16c for the latter, and 16@20 for cannel.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

October 1st.—The market continues dull, but prices are without material change. Small sales, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia X X at from 49@51c; X at 48@49c; medium 48@50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and western fine at 45@48c; medium 46@48c; coarse 45@47c; dark colored prairie lots 40@44c for all grades; unwashed fine 39@43c for bright lots; dark colored prairie fleece unwashed 27½@ 29c; coarse and medium unwashed 33@34c; combing and delaine unwashed 42 c combing and delaine washed 54@55c; tub-washed 50@ 55c for choice, and 40

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

IN another column is printed an article from the New York *Tribune* urging on the Republicans the stern performance of the duty they owe to the country, their party and themselves, to *scratch from their ticket* "EVERY DISHONEST OR CORRUPT MAN, NO MATTER FOR THE CONSEQUENCES," and put a good man in his place. Had Mr. GREELEY had Allegheny in his eye he could not have selected words more pertinent. Indeed, we are not certain that the article was not written with direct reference to our case here. At any rate, Republicans here—and, we trust, everywhere—will accept it as containing the counsel which they can safely adopt—and will adopt—at the ensuing election.

WHICH IS THE PEOPLE'S PARTY?

The "organ" insists that the "third party" ticket—as it is pleased to call it—"is useless and ought to be abandoned," because "all the reform that was needed has been made part and parcel of *our* (the Managers) nominations and resolutions.

This is a confession that the Reform Movement was prompted by the actual *needs* of the party, while it is asserted in almost the same breath that it was only got up to break down the party.

The argument now is, however, that its mission was accomplished the moment it had succeeded. In extorting a profusion of *promises* from the *fears* of the Managers. "Haven't we promised everything that was asked and even more?" "Then why insist on dividing the party and risking its defeat?" are the questions asked by the "organ" and the orators.

They are cunning enough to know of course that *promises* are cheap and if made under *duress* are not obligatory on the conscience. It did not require a Jesuit to tell them this—even if anybody had been so simple as to suppose that they meant anything by these professions.

But if the complaints of the Reformers were, in point of fact, so well grounded as to make it necessary to recognize them in good faith and earnestness, why was it that they denounced the movement, and proclaimed a sentence of ostracism against every man who was supposed to favor it? What harm was there in insisting on a purgation that is admitted to have been necessary? Why accredit the *Gospel*, and stone the *Apostles*? Is there any possible reason for this flagrant inconsistency except that they have been compelled to swallow what their stomachs loathed, and what they will spew up again at the first opportunity? Will the people trust those who have denounced the authors of the Reform as rebels from authority, with the execution of the Reform itself? What sensible man would commit his private affairs to a steward who has been purloining and wasting his goods, only because, *on detection*, he has been compelled to confess his guilt, and makes larger protestations of good behavior for the future? Who is there that would not rather say, "Depart from me, thou unfaithful servant; and give place to him whose vigilance has enabled him to detect and expose thy monstrous shortcomings and now manifest robberies. Think not to cozen me either by honeyed speeches or abuse of those who have been faithful."

If there is danger then from the presence of two Republican parties, which is it that ought to get out of the way, the one that has been necessitated by crying abuses, which it has detected and exposed, and which are now disclosed—or the one which now stands self-convicted of having generated and cherished and profited by them, until the public clamor has wrung from it the admission of their existence and the necessity of reform?

But is it true that these men have even *promised* all that is demanded by the people? The chief complaint—the great evil that lies at the root of all the others—is that the candidates are nominated by a little ring of Managers, while the people are not allowed to have anything to do with the matter themselves. On this point the people have declared themselves explicitly. Do the Managers propose a reform in this particular? Not at all. They treat the public wishes with contempt by suppressing the vote and throwing the whole thing under the table. They will do anything to satisfy them *except surrender their own individual power over the nominations*. They have been asked to refer the question to them now, in order to ascertain which is the ticket of the majority, and they refuse, while they continue to insist that *they* are the party, and we but a feeble and contemptible faction of malcontents! "Prove it," we say, "by taking their opinions. We want to know their will and to save the party by *uniting* it, and will submit if beaten." But no; they either know that it is untrue, and fear the people as they may well do—or do not care about saving the party by conciliating the disaffected in a way that strikes at their own authority, and they impudently *assume* it, and ask the people not to throw away their votes by casting them for the party which they are afraid to meet at the polls! We tell them, however, that this game of *bluff* will not answer. They may strut and swagger like "ancient" PISTOL, that arrant bully and braggart, after whom they copy so closely, but they cannot escape the consequence, of their refusal to submit the whole question to the only fair arbitrament.

THE COMMITTEE IN LABOR.

The General, our disinherited patriarch, according to his own account, writes very graciously and condescendingly to his committee to inform them how much the Republican party has done for the, nation and how important, therefore, it is that all the items of the account should be set down to his particular credit, and the committee now respond by another appeal to the people.

They begin by saying that although the so-called Reformers ask a change in the mode of nominating, they are only *nominally* in favor of the Crawford county system, while their own convention, not having had the time to attend to so trifling a matter, they are now themselves engaged in *collating* the returns; and that if it should turn out that the people have adopted it, "as they have good reason to believe they have," they will be "*made acquainted with the fact*."

Whether the Reformers are *nominally* or *really* in favor of such a change is best shown by their *rejected* offer to submit both tickets to the people. It gives the lie conclusively to the assertion that they are not in earnest.

But mark the engagement that, if the people have adopted it as they think they have, "*they will be made acquainted with the fact*"—and that is all!

What infinite condescension on the part of these gentry! They are willing at last to take you into their *secret counsels* and let you know what your vote actually was in a certain contingency, without promising anything more!

The Convention lacked time to arrange the returns, but they are now busy in *collating* them!

Well, it was a huge job; heads have been in labor now for a whole month, and the nation waits and hopes that they will be safely delivered. But where was NEGLEY's arithmatician who catalogued the ships? Where is the school master? Has nobody a copy of "COCKER" to help these poor gentlemen out of their great trouble? Will they ever be able to calculate an eclipse?

Their next remark has reference to the curtailment of fees, and here they proudly point to their *platform* as the evidence that they have *acted*, while we have only *talked*, and that good Reformers have *confessed* that the question is one only of *men* and not of *principles*.

Well, we thought a platform was only *talk* at best, and have more than once referred to the fact that their Convention *tabled* a resolution to *instruct*. The only evidence of *action* the people have, is in the actual *doings* of their representatives and county officers, in *special* legislation for the increase of salaries, of which the acts of the very last session will show at least half a dozen more—and the next—who knows?

But it is admitted they say, to be a quarrel about *men* and not about *principles*. Be it so, if they think that this will help them. We object that the *men* are knaves who are engaged in running the party and the county, under the *cover* of an honest *principle*, and that we want sound *principles* represented by sound *men* who shall be the choice of the *people*, and not of the *Managers*, "and neither *knaves* nor fools."

They ask, in the next place, whether men who love their principles will permit them to be defeated in a vain and silly quarrel about *men*?

To this we answer as before, that having once admitted the *principles* to be the same, it is not easy to see how the principle is to be defeated in the endeavor to find the proper *men* to represent it.

Their next statement is that the expenses of the county are *not* enlarged notwithstanding an increase of 40 per cent. in population since 1860, because the *rate* is still the same as heretofore, barring the extra levies for specific purposes.

The record shows that since 1864 or '65, when the population could not have been more than twenty per cent. less than it is now, the *ordinary* expenses of the county have been nearly *doubled*, while the valuation has been increased from 28 to 41 millions—or nearly 50 per cent; so that, in point of fact, *as every taxpayer knows*, our burthens, as stated by themselves, are equivalent to nearly *fifteen* mills, or fifty per cent. more, upon the *very same property* which is certainly not worth one dollar more than it was in 1865. The tax payers of the county will surely want no more than this to show how utterly false and dishonest is the statement made by these expert arithmeticians to show them that we want no reform *in fact*, although they profess to *promise* it, and that they ought of course to vote the Managers' ticket. We really thought that the Executive Committee was too shrewd to put in its foot in this way! Is there nobody to take charge of them? *Quis custodiet custodes?* Who shall keep the keepers when they thus wander themselves? Must we go to the *Courts* for another committee for the innocents?

The next points of this excusatory and apologetic performance have reference to the large expenses incurred in the erection of the new Work House, and the improvements about the Court House and County Jail.

We do not object to the necessity of some institution like the former, provided its cost and location are such as to answer the purposes intended. While the expenditure has certainly been a very large one, we have yet to learn, however, that the object of keeping delinquents employed and *safely kept* has been accomplished by this structure. When the county is done spending money upon it, we shall be better able to determine how far it exhibits proper judgment, or has escaped from the usual fate of public contracts here by showing in its cost and workmanship something different from the character of a *job*. With the Ring Master, HUGH FLEMING, as one of the Committee, we should not be inclined to look upon it as a clear *prima facie* case of the best management.

The Committee is very green, however, if it expects to be able to make any such defense in regard to improvements about the Court House—generally covered, perhaps, when large through the indorsements of Grand Jurles, but always intended to help some hungry contractor to a good *job*—where the highest price is sure to be paid for the poorest work. When has there been a year that something has not been wanted for that yawning gulf of profligacy and extravagance—itself apparently but a job in the first instance which has swallowed up so much of the people's money? What real occasion was there for the additions to the Court House, or the entire demolition of the old jail? How much has not the actual cost alreay exceeded the largest estimates? And what have we got for it? A magnificent Court Room which might have been easily dispensed with, and a new Jail, whose history *begins* with the escape of prisoners *through its very roof*. What are we to have next? We have heard it said that the next job was to be the demolition of the Court House itself. It seems very clear, however, that there is something in process of incubation that is to follow the improvement jobs which the people have been paying two additional mills of tax, without satisfying as much as two-thirds of it.

The next point is the extra assessment of two mills on *real* estate to make good the failure of the Assessors to return *personal* property, as they should have done; and this they say the Commissioners resisted as long as they could.

And yet these same Assessors for whose default the owners of *farms and lots and houses* have been compelled to pay some $80,000 or $90,000 which they did not owe, are favored by our legislators, with a large increase of salary, and their compensation quadrupled within a single year by the allowance of the Commissioners, and neither the Committee nor its organ has a word to say about it, except in the way of excuse. Shame, we say, on such men, *platform* reformers.

The next and last points are: *first*, that we have two Congressmen to elect, and the only hope of preventing the success of Free Trade men is by voting for NEGLEY and MCJUNKIN; and *second*, that the Legislature now to be chosen well be charged with the double task of apportioning the State for Congressmen and members of the General Assembly.

Happily there is no trouble as to the Twenty-third District, as there would have been if the Ring could have succeeded in nominating that pretender GRAHAM. Their assertion as to NEGLEY is no more than a repetition of the parrot song of the "organ," and is just worth as much as their other assertion that the next Legislature will be charged with the Congressional apportionment. We have corrected this on two previous occasions, but it is obvious that the committee which thus undertakes to instruct the people either does not read itself or knows no better literature than the "organ," and is no more apt at politics than it is at arithmetic. We turn them over along with NEGLEY to the schoolmaster, and when they are ready to recearse their parts again, shall be glad to hear from them.

SOUND INSTRUCTION TO VOTERS.

The Tyranny of Caucus Must be Thrown Off.

The "organ," says the New York *Tribune*, is a "good old Republican paper." We think so, too, and regard its advice to the Republicans of Allegheny in the present juncture as eminently judicious. It deserves to be posted up everywhere. Here it is:

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Wednesday, September 28.]

We ask no one to support an incapable or unworthy candidate for office *because he is called a Republican and has a regular nomination. On the contrary, we urge every voter to strike from his ballot any name which he knows to be that of a dishonest or unfit man*, NO MATTER FOR THE CONSEQUENCES. Conventions and wire-workers must be taught that such nominations will not answer, and this is the way to teach them. Do not ask us to particularize and denounce—for the friends of the bad candidates would resent such denunciation by striking at the good ones—but do you make due inquiry, and *scratch off every bad man's name from the ballot which you vote*. The immediate consequence may be disagreeable, but the ultimate effect will be wholesome and beneficent. Understand, then, once for all, that we do not wish you to vote for *a thief or a fool because of his politics*. If any Republican nominee is unworthy, you cannot better serve the Republican cause than by *refusing to vote for him*, and thus compelling better nominations thereafter.

"But there are those who, disgusted with a bad name on the ticket of their party, refuse to vote at all; and that is every way wrong and mischievous. It does nothing toward securing better nominations in future, since the good nominees suffer equally with the bad ones. It involves the repudiation of a grave public duty on a pretext utterly insufficient if not wholly irrelevant.

"If every voter would religiously exercise his right of suffrage at each election, taking care *to scratch from his ballot each and every name which ought not to be there*, whether he put a good name in its place or not, we should soon have the right sort of nominees every time. *Unprincipled aspirants would no longer pack primary meetings and buy nominations*, if the inevitable result would be their disgraceful defeat. Let us all resolve to *scratch every bad nominee*, but to take scrupulous care to vote for every good one!"

THE DUTY OF VOTERS.

The New York "Tribune's" Advice—Scratch off Every Dishonest or Unfit Man.

"No Matter for the Consequences."

Don't Vote for "a Thief or a Fool Because of His Politics!"

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LET IT BE REMEMBERED

That more than two weeks ago the Reform Republican Executive Committee made to the so-called "Regular" Committee this offer:

That all the candidates on the Reform and Regular tickets be submitted to a vote of the Republicans of the county, at a primary election to be regularly held on the first Saturday in October; that the candidates then receiving the greatest number of votes should constitute the only Republican ticket to be voted for at the October election, for which ticket the Reformers pledged their hearty support in advance. That this offer the "Regular" Committee rejected.

The reason why an offer so fair and timely was rejected by the "Regulars" was, that they did not dare to trust the Republican party, and were unwilling to support candidates not nominated at the dictation of the Managers and not running in their interest.

Republicans! Who are the disorganizers? Who have acted fairly—who unfairly? Shall the Managers who would not trust you be trusted by you?

COUNTY EXPENSES AND TAXATION.

The "organ" justifies the monstrous increase, amounting nearly to a *duplication* in the ordinary expenses of the county within the last five years, and *challenges* us to contradict its figures or its argument that "every dollar thus far expended has been wisely and properly paid out." We accept the challenge by taking up its first and biggest item. It begins by saying:

"Of this amount ($83,276 67) $38,000 66 is the increase paid to jurors. Does the COMMERCIAL object to this? There is no class of men in the community more poorly paid."

Yes! we do object to this astonishing and unnecessary addition to the public burthens. When the "organ" says that "there is no class of men more poorly paid" it only shows that it has no conception of the nature of the institution in supposing that it was ever intended to be a *paying office*. We beg to say that the obligation to service on jurors is properly a *duty* or burthen just as much as road or military service, which ought to fall, and would under a proper administration as it does in England, on those who are most able to bear it, and whose comparative ease and habits of life best fit them for its performance.

The "organ" elevates into a paying institution, and treats it as a place to be sought for. We are advised by gentlemen familiar with the Courts, that even at the old rate of compensation, it was eagerly sought for as a *privilege* by laboring men, while the richer invariably excused themselves in case they happened to be drawn; so that as a consequence the jurors were so generally incompetent that the late Judge GREER was more than once obliged to dismiss and send them home.

The increase, therefore, brought about, as all such special legislation has been, by the Court House Ring, for their own purpose, was no better than a wanton and prodigate waste of the public money, not called for by the public necessities, and really throwing an additional obstacle in the way of the proper and intelligent administration of public justice, by tempting the lazy, who like to shirk hard work, to canvass for two or three weeks' indulgence, as *loiterers* and *do-nothings* about the Court House.

We do not think that the Courts sit longer, or do any materially larger amount of that kind of business which involves the attendance of jurors and witnesses, than five years ago, while it is very certain that the maximum of prices had been reached at that time, and everything else since then has been on the decline.

Nor do we understand how it is that the expenses of assessors have been more than *quadrupled* by the duties imposed under the Registry law, as they are clearly not comparable in point of labor with the the making of the assessments themselves; and this too when their admitted neglect of duty in regard to *personal* property has imposed on the *freeholder* an additional burthen of two mills on the dollar to pay the taxes of other people.

The same remarks may be made as to the fees of coroners and magistrates. There is indeed scarcely an item in the account where the increase can be excused.

When it is considered, moreover, that the valuation of this county alone, with the amount of taxes collected from the people, has been, as we have before remarked, increased some *fifty* or *sixty* per cent. without any augmentation whatever in values, the people must see at once that there is no possible escape from this *slough*, except by dismissing the Managers. Leave things as they are and there will be another *job* and another *extra* tax at the next session, in which the organs will find their perquisites, of course, as heretofore.

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

There are few men in this State who have stronger claims on the support of the soldier, than the Reform Republican candidate for Congress. With the first call for troops he entered into the war for the Union with all the enthusiasm of his nature, contributing in every manner to excite and cultivate a military spirit, raise and equip volunteers, and when extraordinary levies were required, went promptly forward into Maryland with his regiment. Subsequent to the battle of Antietam he was appointed Provost Marshal of Hagerstown, by General REYNOLDS, which position he retained until the return of the Fifteenth Regiment to this city. When the United States Christian Commission was organized, he engaged in that great benevolent and patriotic work, subsequently becoming a member of the National Executive Committee, contributing largely to its success by speaking through West Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio in its behalf, inspecting the work in the army, etc. But his efforts did not stop with indefatigable labor for the comfort of the armies, but himself was the *largest contributor in Pennsylvania* to its funds. One of the most thrilling incidents of the war was the great meeting in the First Presbyterian church the day after the Battle of the Wilderness, when Major FREW, announcing the death of GEN. HAYS, electrified the house with a subscription of five thousand dollars, thereby securing to the cause of the soldiers the unprecedented collection of forty thousand dollars at one meeting. That handsome sum he repeated as long as it was needed, and by such means and untiring devotion to the interest of the Boys in Blue, helped to raise the four millions dispensed by that memorable society to the gallant soldiers of the Union. Is it probable the soldiers will now turn their backs on one of their best friends? They propose to remember him now by sending him to Congress.

NEAR COMPLETION OF THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

J. O. HUGHART, Esq., the efficient President of the Connellsville Railroad Company, has just returned from a tour of observation along the entire line of the new work, and informs us that considerable portions of it are ready for the iron track; that the Sandpatch Tunnel is in a satisfactory state of forwardness; that the laying of rails has already commenced, and that there is no reasonable ground to doubt that the whole road through to Cumberland will be ready for use by the first day of February next. The completion of a work which gives to Pittsburgh an independent competing line of trade and travel with the great eastern markets, is an event of the highest importance, and cannot but be regarded with favor, even by those who acknowledge, to their fullest extent, all the obligations this community is under to the grand Pennsylvania Central.

It is unnecessary on this occasion to dwell upon the advantages of competition in transportation or the evils of monopoly. Our business men have felt the last, and as soon as they realize the other, they will have a practical knowledge of both, which is far better than any general principles that could be spread before them.

It cannot be impertinent, however, whilst on this subject, to say a word about an implied threat made by the *North American* a few days ago, the purport of which was, that if Pittsburgh desired a railroad to Baltimore in the face of past liberality of Philadelphia in constructing the existing railroad to this place, Philadelphia would withdraw her favors from ungrateful Pittsburgh and bestow them upon Erie, instead. If this be a threat, it is an idle one. The attractions of profit will determine this matter, rather than petulance or unreasonable resentment.

But what right has Philadelphia to make a close monopoly of the business of Pittsburgh, and how can she consistently ask to have it, when her own justly proud Central Road shares its favors between her and New York. How would Philadelphia like to have all her artificial lines of communication with the outside world owned and controlled by a single company? If her business were thus circumscribed and imprisoned, would she not struggle for deliverance, and rejoice at the approaching completion of rival works which would secure her the low rates always among the beneficial consequences of competition.

The spirit which gave rise to these threats was illiberal and ungenerous, as well as asking an unnatural compliance involving the sacrifice of great municipal and individual interests. Rather than be delivered in such bonds, into any metropolitan hands with no reserved power to protect her own business interests, Pittsburgh would prefer to be set back in her conveniences of inter-communication where she was when the struggle for the right of way was agitating the Legislature. Then there would be competition for her trade between all the wealthy commercial outlets of our country, and competing roads would be quickly instructed by those charges which would be regulated by responsible rivalry, and not by irresponsible monopoly.

It is under these views that we are confident all our citizens will find cause of sincere gratulation at the prospective opening of the entire Pittsburgh and Connellsville line, and that they will also esteem it a valuable favor if the same company will give them independent western thoroughfares.

WHO TEACH "REGULARITY."

The "organ" is reading daily lectures to the Republicans of Allegheny county on the duty of supporting the "regular" nominees, and the folly and wrong of attempting to "divide the party." Let us refer to a few facts in the history of that paper, to show how utterly inconsistent its present pleadings are with its past actions:

In 1846 the "organ" opposed the election of THOMAS A. ROWLEY, the "regular nominee" for County Auditor, and struck his name off the ticket.

In 1853 the "organ" refused to support ALEXANDER RICHARDSON, the "regular nominee" for Register.

In 1853 the "organ" refused to support ROBERT M. RIDDLE, the "regular nominee" for Mayor, and threw upon him the grossest vituperation throughout the canvass—but he was elected nevertheless.

In 1855 the "organ" bolted the "regular" nomination of EPHRAIM JONES, for Sheriff, and hoisted the name of GEORGE R. RIDDLE, an "irregular" candidate. The election resulted in the defeat of JONES and the placing of RODY PATTERSON, a Democrat, in the Sheriff's office.

In 1858 the "organ" bolted the "regular" nomination of Gen. MOORHEAD for Congress, and remained contumacous until satisfied that it must either "stand by the party" or go down altogether.

In 1863 the "organ" villified Governor CURTIN in the most shameless and outrageous manner, with a view to defeat his renomination for Governor. It furnished the Democracy all the weapons with which they fought that campaign, and *set its seal of authenticity* on the most atrocious libels which malignity could invent.

In 1869 the "organ" conspired to defeat Governor GEARY, to gratify the hatred and malice of its master, SIMON CAMERON, under whose inspiration it waged such a savage warfare against CURTIN a few years before.

These are some of the instances in which the "organ" has set the claims of the "party" at defiance; bolted "regular" nominations; set up and advocated the election of "irregular" nominees, and conspired to raise "dissensions" in the Republican ranks.

So we see that whenever the Managers have had things all their own way, "Regularity" has a jewel; but when they could not, bolting has been the rule with them. During much of the bolting career of the "organ," Deacon WHITE and RUSSELL ERRETT were the editors—one or both. The Chairman of the present "Regular" Committee last fall "bolted" the regular Republican candidate for Commissioner; and we might extend the list almost indefinitely of those who either then or at some other time "bolted," and who are now engaged whipping Republicans into the support of the Regular ticket.

APPEALS OF WRONG DOERS FOR THE RING.

From the number and frantic character of the appeals which the "organ" has made to it, the "Public" must be unusually stubborn in the intention which the aforesaid appeals concede they are fully bent on carrying out, of supporting the Reform candidates. Why these "appeals" in behalf of the Ring Managers' candidates; why this desperate urgency, but the conviction that their case is irreclaimably hopeless? The "Public" thus addressed will readily understand that these appeals are no more nor less than the "last dying speeches and the confession" of a corrupt and desperate faction whose time has come, and toward which no mercy is to be shown.

The staple of their appeals is the danger of electing Democrats. Why was this not thought of when the "Regular" Managers rejected the offer of the Reformers to unite on candidates for whom the party might declare at a primary election where all the candidates of the two tickets should be voted for? If there *is* danger of letting in Democrats, at whose door does the responsibility lie? And if the danger actually exists, what is the best way to avoid it? By sticking to the Rings and Cliques? So say the Managers. But it must be apparent to the intelligent mind that this is not only the path of danger, but, should the devices succeed, would destroy every hope of Reform by confirming the Rings and Cliques in power indefinitely. Support of the Reform candidates is the only way out of whatever danger there is; and it is the only mode of reforming abuses which have become insupportable. A high moral and political duty rests in the people to support the Reform ticket. If the appeal of the Managers is to be listened to, when will there ever be any hope of reforming these abuses? If the principle they advance is to be listened to, then wrong doers will ever have a sure bulwark to hide behind. If the entire community can be made to stultify themselves, then wrong has a perpetual license, and lovers of honesty, economy and Reform may as well ever after ground their arms.

THE WHOLE REFORM TICKET.

We sometimes hear of persons who declare their intention to vote a *part* of the Reform Ticket, believing that the movement is good and its success necessary. While we are for the largest liberty on the part of our citizens in the exercise of the right of suffrage, we beg leave to say that there is a degree of inconsistency in going for only a part of the Reform Ticket. The movement represents a great principle. It is a bold stroke for Reforms which, if they are good in part must be good as a whole. In no way can these Reforms be worked out except by electing the whole ticket. The battle cannot, with any consistency, be a half-fought one—a full victory here, a partial one there, and a failure elsewhere, when there exists the ability to make it a perfect triumph at all points. It is certainly worthy of considering whether there can be any middle ground or half-way work in this business, and whether those who desire to see the power of the Rings and Cliques destroyed can do anything else than go the entire Reform Ticket. The work to be of service must be thorough. The offices must be changed to other hands. The Court House Ring must be driven out. To break up special legislation, Members and Senators must be chosen who are uniformly opposed to it. The destinction is so radical and marked that all who desire Reform must be wholly on the Reform side, voting for the Reform Ticket entire.

WILL THE MANAGERS WITHDRAW THEIR TICKET?

Now that the last prospect of electing the "Regular" ticket has vanished, the question is, will the Managers withdraw it? Two weeks ago they admitted that electing it was out of the question, by declining the offer of the Reformers to compromise all differences by submitting both tickets to the Republicans of the county at a primary election. If they had no hope of succeeding then, they certainly can have none now. It is clear, therefore, that the "Regular" ticket is kept in the field out of sheer madness. But Republicans are not bound to follow such leadership and go to destruction with the Managers. There was a time, perhaps, when timid Republicans, desiring Reform, hesitated to go for the Reform Ticket on the ground it could not win. But that time has passed. The prospect has wholly changed, and no reason now exists for hesitation. Seeing this to be so, those who hesitated are taking their stand for the Reform Ticket. This, added to the conviction that the time has come for a change, has caused dispassionate observers to revise their figures and concede the election of the entire Reform Ticket. No course is left the Managers but to withdraw their ticket. Will they do it? We only know what the more discreet among them do advise this course.

A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

As an indication of the character and standing of our candidate for Congress, the estimation in which he has been held by his fellow-citizens, and the sort of company he keeps, we find that among other positions he has been President of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, President of the Young Men's Bible Society, President of the Homeopathic Hospital, and connected with almost every Reformatory and Benevolent enterprise of the day. We remember distinctly his famous Grand Jury presentment that awakened the public to the necessity of Reform in our Prison System, out of which grew the present Allegheny County Prison Society, the Work House, etc. We believe the people of Allegheny City are indebted largely to his letters from Europe for their beautiful Park Inspiration. No man of his years in this community has done more to advance the interests of his native city than Major WILLIAM FREW, and no man at present before the people can serve them with half the ability in Congress.

WHAT every one admits it is needless to offer proof or argument to establish. He would be a curiosity who would undertake to deny that thorough and specific Reforms are needed in legislation and the management of our county affairs. But we do hear it said that it will not do to attempt these Reforms against what is by courtesy known as the "Regular" ticket—a ticket set up by and in the interest of those who have created the necessity—as though it were good policy and sound morality to continue the abuses for the sake of being called "regular." This is the almost sole argument which is now addressed to voters why they should not support the Reform ticket. It presumes a very low order of intelligence and a lower standard of morality in those to whom it is addressed. Perhaps those who make use of the argument are right in their estimate of the intelligence and virtue of the voters of Allegheny. We do not believe they are. On the contrary, we believe that the intelligence and virtue of the great body of voters who are approached with this description of argument, will insure its instant and indignant rejection. If the intelligence and virtue of voters could not be relied on to insure such a result, the manifest interest of every man, woman and child in Allegheny county—all who pay taxes, or are in any way interested in the public expenses—and who is not?—would be enough to work out a verdict against Rings and Corruptionists at home and at Harrisburg. Reformers go squarely before the people with these considerations to influence their action. They have unspacious arguments to advance, no inflammatory appeals to make—only and simply Right against Wrong; Economy against Extravagance; Purity against Corruption. Nor have they the slightest doubt of the result.

THE charge against General NEGLEY, that he was last week engaged visiting the "doggeries" of the Seventeenth and adjacent wards, soliciting votes, making promises to the keepers and frequenters of these places, is not denied, although it has been several times repeated. The fact seems to be that NEGLEY did this openly, shamelessly. A perfectly reliable citizen, in a note addressed to us concerning the General's "grand rounds" on Wednesday, says: "*I saw him visit every doggery (six) within sight of my place. I saw him go into no other place.*" Similar visits of the General to different neighborhoods have been reported to us. It seems that the time in making these visits and promising whatever he could, will gain votes in these quarters, and pursuing business and professional men, beseeching them to stand by him. To known Temperance Men he is equally liberal with his pledges,—in fact he is all things to all men—and all the time the desperate sham that he really is.

THE Address published in the "organ" as by the colored voters of Allegheny, was not the document prepared by the Committee having the subject in charge, and is repudiated by at least a portion of those whose names are signed to it. In the address as originally prepared, as we are assured, the Reform Movement was recognized, the necessity of Reform set forth, and, by implication, at least, some of the candidates recommended. All this was stricken out, partly by a Committee of Managers, and partly at the office of the "organ," so that the import of the document is quite a different affair from the document signed by Professor NEMIE. As a matter of course, many of the colored people are indignant at this trick, and will assert their manhood by voting according to their own judgment and consciences.

THE "Regulars" make no reply to the exposure of their factiousness in rejecting the offer of the Reformers to unite on a single ticket, to be selected by the party at a primary election when all the candidates of both tickets should be voted for. They attempt no explanation of their rejection of this offer. They are dumb, for it is impossible to utter one word in justification of their unreasonable and factious course, whereby the present division in the Republican party exists. To reasonable men how do these Managers appear? With what contempt must their appeals for support as the "Regular" organization be regarded, and how disgusting their hypocrisy in pretending alarm lest some Democrat should be elected! How overwhelmingly does the record convict them of being disorganizers—responsible for the present division! If anything were wanting surely the factious and dictatorial course of the Managers would be sufficient to set public sentiment against them and in favor of the Reform Ticket. If the Managers have a word to utter in their own behalf, let us hear what it is.

THE Reformers proposed to submit to the Republican masses the question, at a primary election, to be regularly held whether FREW or NEGLEY should be the sole Republican nominee in the Twenty-second Congressional District. This proposition the Managers rejected, whereupon the Reformers went before the people, inviting the Ring Managers and their candidate to a square stand-up fight. The Managers and their candidate have been driven to the wall, where they stand, frantically crying out about "disorganizers"—demoralized, whipped. For all this they have only themselves to blame. They would not have peace, and if they have not had enough of war, they are likely to be gratified. They are already condemned in the public judgment. Their cause is hopeless. They started out with arrogance worse than characterized the imperialism of NAPOLEON, and like him have met their fate. Nothing can change it. The "disorganizers" which they raise against the Reformers, will deceive no one. The Reformers have done everything that men could be asked to do for peace and harmony; but all their overtures were rejected by the Managers, who are fast going down—have already gone down—under the weight of popular sentiment.

WHEN the Reform Committee proposed to submit the question of difference as to candidates between them and the "Regulars" to the Republicans of the county, and pledged themselves to abide the decision, the question of Congressman was included. When the "Regulars" rejected the proposition they virtually said that if they could not have NEGLEY they preferred HOPKINS to FREW. And, furthermore, they wrote themselves down disorganizers—acting on the principle of rule or ruin. From this they cannot escape. They have made no effort to harmonize the party; they have simply denounced, slandered, and attempted to whip in. Their denunciations and slanders have only rebounded, and the Republicans utterly refuse to be whipped in. The Managers at last find themselves in the position rotten imperialism ever does when the people rebel. They are doomed to certain overthrow.

IT is reported to us that Gen. NEGLEY has in the last few days made visits to liquor places not of an elevated kind, particularly in the Seventeenth Ward, soliciting votes. The *Post* makes the charge without qualification or reservation, and the report has come to us from various quarters. That Gen. NEGLEY has become desperate, and has for days been engaged importuning citizens, and making appeals for support in quarters where he has forfeited it, we well know,—and it is equally true that these endeavors have afforded him nothing but cold comfort. When a candidate for a high office visits low doggeries and seeks support there, he can scarcely expect to obtain it in respectable quarters. And such a resort simply shows desperation to the last degree.

THE action of some of the colored voters in putting forth an address advising their brethren to vote the "Regular" nominations, without a why or wherefore, is directly in opposition to the considerate and emphatic advice of the New York *Tribune*, and against the judgment also of the body of colored voters here. The *Tribune* advises all voters to throw off the collar, and vote for men capable and fit men. It is equally against the advice of the Hon. THOMAS M. MARSHALL, who but recently advised all voters—especially Republicans—to select out the best candidates and vote for them, and them only. Colored men will scarcely maintain that this is not the advice of friends, or that it is not eminently wise and safe to act on. That it will be heeled cannot be doubted.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted the plain language of the New York *Tribune*, advising every Republican to *"strike from his ticket any name which he knows to be that of a dishonest or unfit man, no matter for the consequences."* This agrees perfectly with the advice of the Hon. THOMAS M. MARSHALL in a speech in Allegheny recently, in the following words, as reported in the "organ," September 23d:

"God forbid that I should ever ask you to vote for any but an honest man. I have never done it, and now, after thirty years of struggle, I shall not do it. I shall not stand up here and *ask you to vote for any man whom you have not implicit confidence in.* Now I say to you, as I have always said and desired you to do: *Take the Republican ticket as it is presented to you, and make up your minds as to the honesty of the parties thereon before you vote.*"

WHOEVER has paid any attention to the canvass must have become impressed with the fact that a great silent vote will be cast for the Reform Ticket. The truth is, the consciences of thousands will not let them vote any other way. They are not boasting of what they are going to do. Men thus convinced are never boastful. The duty of sternly doing right is most frequently performed with few words, but surely. The Reform movement is approved by the judgment and consciences of the great mass of our population because it is right and necessary and there is every indication now that it will have their support to a degree that will astound the "Regular" Managers, and for years to come purify the political atmosphere.

IN 1866, JOSEPH ROSS, the present "Regular" candidate for Prothonotary, was a candidate for Sheriff in the Republican Convention, and failed of a nomination by one or two votes. Thereupon he announced himself as an Independent candidate. Much negotiation took place between him or his friends and the Democrats, and his name stood for some time on the Democratic ticket, as published in the *Post*. The chances appearing unpromising—or for some other reason—he withdrew. Now Mr. Ross turns up on the "Regular" ticket, and is shocked every time he hears any one say anything about "independent candidate" or "bolters." Mr. Ross can't be elected.

IT is idle to appeal for tariff support in behalf of NEGLEY, for every vote cast for him only increases the chance of HOPKINS. Within the last week a dozen supporters of NEGLEY have admitted to us that his case is hopeless. If he could only be brought to the stage of action, and see his strength as they really is, many of them say he would be withdrawn from the canvass. But if he *is* mad it is no reason why others should act the mad part. If he cannot see where he stands others can. If he persists in going to destruction it is no reason he should be followed by men who retain their senses. Republicans, if you would defeat HOPKINS vote for FREW.

MARK this: The so-called "Regulars" profess to deplore the division in the party and desire union and harmony for the sake of success. They at the same time pretend that they are much stronger than the Reformers, whom they affect to regard as a mere faction without strength. Now, the Reformers have offered to submit all the candidates of both tickets to the whole party, the candidates receiving the greatest number of votes to constitute the only Republican ticket, to which the Reformers pledged a hearty support. THIS OFFER THE REGULARS REJECTED. Can any thing be said to add strength or significance to facts like these?

THE Pittsburgh *Chronicle* says the "Reformers have recently developed a great deal of strength and may count on a partial success." The opinion is expressed that "a mixed ticket will be elected," and that "the entire ticket or neither party can go through." We will say that the Reformers will go on developing strength down to the closing of the polls, which will modify the prediction of our contemporary. Another ten days like the last will give them a clean victory, even if such *a result is not already assured.*

SOME CURIOUS COLLEGE STATISTICS

Some person has been kind enough to collect and tabulate a very interesting lot of statistics from twenty-four colleges. From these it appears that the largest graduating class this year was at Yale with one hundred and nineteen members, Michigan ranking next with seventy. During the five years sixty-five men "fell out" of the Yale class and sixty-four out of the Michigan class, being more in proportion than in any other place except Lafayette, Lawrence and Beloit, where the classes lost more men than were graduated. As to age, the range is from twenty years and five months at Illinois College to twenty-four years and five months at Denison University, Ohio, the Western men averaging older than the Eastern, the Yale average being twenty-two years and six months and the Michigan twenty-three years and five months. The shortest class is at Rochester, averaging five feet four inches, two inches shorter than anybody else, the tallest classes being at Columbia, Corn